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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL!
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The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mrs. Amelia Hobbs has been elected Justice of the Peace of Jersey Landing township, Jersey county, Illinois, by a majority of twenty-six. This is the first woman ever elected to office in Illinois.

The adventurous ladies who have started a brokerage office in Wall street are attracting a large share of curiosity, if not business. All sorts of rumors are afloat as to their credit; one that they have brought seven hundred thousand dollars into the street, and another that they are backed by Commodore Vanderbilt. One of the women is the famous Miss Tennessee Claflin, who operated in Pittsburgh, and other places as a clairvoyant and fortune-teller.

The half breeds arrived at Fort Benton from the Indian camp on the Marias report that Indians are dying at the rate of twenty-five per day from the small-pox, and are begging the whites to spare their lives. It is reported that the Mountain Chiefs and other bands had declared war proves to be wholly false.

It is stated that Brazil has established a military station at Hiqueritas, which is at the mouth of the river La Piatte, and is a position commanding all the internal river commerce of the South American republics. The attention of our Government has been called to this fact.

In the Supreme Court, at Hudson City, New Jersey, yesterday, the case of Wm. Hewood, agent of the Erie Railroad Company, to recover $14,676 for materials and labor in the construction of the ferry slip at the foot of Twenty-third street, came up for a new trial. In the previous trial, a judgment was entered for the plaintiff for $14,000.

At a public meeting in Covington, Kentucky, Monday night, resolutions were adopted instructing the Representatives in the Legislature to vote for the Southern Railroad bill, and a committee appointed to visit Frankfort, to present the same to the Legislature.

Joseph Bailey, an employee of the Central Pacific Railroad, while sleeping in the boarding car, which was set on fire by a spark from a passing locomotive, was so badly burned on Friday as to cause his death on Saturday at Carmine.

A Minneapolis, Minn., dispatch says: The buildings and improvements for 1869 at this point amount to $1,000,000, an increase of a quarter of a million over 1868. A new cotton mill is completed and will soon be running. A horse car railroad is completed and in operation. On the 21st inst. the people will vote upon the question of issuing $250,000 worth of bonds as a bonus to aid in building the new cutlet railroad from here to Iowa, there to connect with lines of the Pennsylvania Central and the road to St. Louis. Survey parties for the Northern Pacific Railroad are organizing and will soon be in the field. A hole seventy-five feet long, and forty-five feet wide and thirty deep has been obtained in the rock bed of the river on the St. Anthony side, and cleared of stone, thus exposing a section of the bed of the river. Immediately a piling of timber is being constructed, which will be forced into the mouth of the tunnel by hydraulic pressure and covered by a packing of clay. The river will then be turned on, sand, drift, &c., will close the aperture for boring.

A bill has passed the Ohio House making teachers' certificates obtained in one county valid in all counties of the State.

The liabilities of D. W. King, commission tobacco merchant, of Hartford, Conn., who made an assignment recently, will, it is thought, reach nearly $100,000. It is said one of his creditors will bring suit against him soon on a charge of false pretenses.

The Republican State Convention will meet in Hartford, Conn., to-day, and Governor Ingersham will be probably presided. The renomination of Governor Jewett is regarded as certain.

Prince Arthur left Peabody, Mass., yesterday afternoon and direct for Montreal.

A severe explosion of gas occurred Monday night near the corner of Hanover and Salem streets, Boston, damaging property to the extent of $4,000. Had it not been for Sabbath the explosion was caused by a leak in the cellar.

A. C. Martin, arrested in Baltimore, charged with obtaining money from various parties in Cincinnati on pretense of entering into business, arrived in the latter city yesterday. He is accompanied by his wife, who shares his imprisonment with him.

A boiler in Adam Lutzenzeer's steam brewery, on Walnut street, Louisville, exploded yesterday afternoon, killing a horse and damaging property to the amount of $1,500.

A fire at Quincy, Michigan, yesterday morning, destroyed Jenneson's store and tin shop, Miller, Martin & Co.'s hardware store, Jacob & Marchant's grocery, and damaging other buildings. Total loss about $50,000; insurance $35,000.

In the lower branch of the New Jersey Legislature yesterday, resolutions were passed making it representative to recognize the acknowledgement of Cuban independence, and directing them to demand the liberation of persons imprisoned in Cuba for seeking to gain the independence of Ireland.

One of the furnaces at Kingsland Iron Works, Carondelet, Mo., out through Monday morning, letting cold slag or quantity of molten iron, which overtook Patrick Sevins and Quigley, burning them in a horrible manner.

The motion for a new trial in the libel case of Eliza P. Buckley against the St. Louis *Republican*, which was decided against the defendants a day or two since, was overruled yesterday. The *Republican* proprietors took an appeal, and will carry the case to the Supreme Court if necessary.

In Atchison, Kansas, yesterday, Francis Ballomer shot his wife, inflicting dangerous wounds, and then blew out his own brains.

Telegraphic connection was made yesterday with the air chamber under the last pier of the bridge at St. Louis, sixty-eight feet below the surface of the river, by which greater safety to the workmen and increased facility to work is insured. About forty persons descended to the air chamber and witnessed the operations there. Fifty-four feet of sand has been penetrated by this pier, leaving but twenty-six feet to the bed rock. The pier sinks about a foot per day. Work on the western pier is progressing satisfactorily.

CHICAGO.

The State's Account With a Defaulter—Resignation—Terrible Fall—Insane, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, February 8.—The President of the Illinois Constitutional Convention to-day presented a communication from the State Auditor, relative to the condition of the trustees' account in the case of the State of Illinois *vs.* ex-Governor Joel A. Matteson. It shows that the amount of the claim against Matteson, including interest, was $266,625. At the sale of defendant's land the bid to the amount of the judgment and interest. The Trustees have received from the redemption of said lands the sum of $103,491 10. He has paid into the State Treasury the sum of $89,933 33, leaving in his hands on December 1, 1869, the sum of $8,197 37.

The resignation of Dr. Andrew McFarland, Superintendent of the Illinois Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, which was tendered one year ago, has been finally accepted by the trustees of the Institution.

Two workmen named John Nolan and Stephen Cragin, engaged on the Rock Island Bridge across the Mississippi river, which is now being rebuilt, were this morning precipitated by the breaking of a bench, a distance of about one hundred feet to the ice on the river below. On their way down they struck the timber of a temporary scaffolding. When taken up both were alive, but so terribly bruised as to render their recovery impossible.

H. W. Billings, member of the Constitutional Convention from Madison county, has resigned his seat. He has been ill for some time, and is now afflicted with a mild form of insanity. He has been taken to his residence in N. Y., in insane hospital.

A German colony, composed of one hundred and sixty residents of this city, left to-day *via* St. Louis and Kansas for West Mountain Pass, Colorado, where they will locate, lands having been previously secured.

A girl named Hina Dutcher, residing at Benton, Ill., committed suicide yesterday by shooting herself through the head. After shooting she fell into the fire and was badly burned. She was one of a poor family of ten children, and it is supposed that want and distress drove her to the deed.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad—Track Laying to Commence Soon—A Hebrew Wedding Reception.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 8, 1870.

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad have purchased about three thousand tons of railroad iron, with the object of commencing to lay it as soon as the weather will permit. The work will be pushed forward rapidly, and will probably reach Stuigis, Michigan, by the middle of June. The rolling stock for the road is being secured, ten locomotives having been bought to be delivered by July.

A grand wedding reception is being held tonight at the residence of Fred. Midlinger, a prominent Jew. The elite of the city are in attendance. The wedding party take an extended tour through the South, going *via* New York.

PEABODY.

Final Obsequies of George Peabody, at Peabody, Mass.

PEABODY, MASS., February 8.—The final obsequies of George Peabody took place at noon to-day, and were carried out according to the programme. The attendance was largeand the services solemn and impressive. Mr. Winthrop occupied about three-fourths of an hour in his address. Prince Arthur, Admiral Farragut, Governor Claflin, Minister Thornton, Captain Commerrell and Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, were among the distinguished persons present.

Lord Bulwer Lytton.

In two of his novels—one of them, Zanoni, the finest of all his works—makes the plot dependent on a certain elixir of life which some one has discovered. This wonderful liquid is now supposed to be very similar to the cream ale which Messrs. Pier, Dannals & Co. are brewing at the Oregon Brewery.

Buy Winter Wheat Flour.

Dealers and consumers that want strictly winter wheat flour, should send their orders to Jenkins & Bro. They do not sell mixed flour for winter.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Enforcing Constitutional Amendments.

Penalties Provided for Evading Them—The Late Legal Tender Decision—Favorable Showing of the National Banking Business—General Sickles's Nomination to be Favorably Reported — The Transfer of the Freedmen's Educational Work to Bureau of Education—Right of Rebel Soldiers to Vote—Bonds Purchased by the Treasury—South Carolina and the Freedmen—The Sale of Cadetships.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1870.

Enforcement of Constitutional Amendments.

The Reconstruction Committee has agreed to report a bill to enforce all the amendments recently made to the Constitution of the United States. It originated with Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, and is deemed necessary because Chief Justice Chase held in a decision at Richmond last summer that the Constitution does not execute itself. The bill makes it perjury for any officer to falsely take the oath prescribed in the Fourteenth Amendment, and imposes penalties for felony on persons who get into office without having been relieved from political disabilities. It gives the courts power to do everything necessary to enforce any constitutional amendment already made or hereafter to be made, as well as to enforce and carry into effect the fundamental conditions on which any State is admitted to representation in Congress. The final section provides that any person who under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom or otherwise, shall subject or cause to be subjected any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of any State or Territory, to deprivation or denial of any right, privilege or franchise, secured, protected or granted by this act, or by any amendment of the Constitution, which has been or may be made, or be any fundamental conditions upon which any State has been or may be admitted to representation in Congress, or admitted into the Union, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

The Legal Tender Decision.

There is a good deal of feeling in official and political circles about the decision made by the Supreme Court yesterday on the legal tender question. A careful reading or the full opinion shows that the construction put upon it by lawyers who heard it delivered was hardly correct in one respect. They understood the Chief Justice to intimate the illegality of the act as applied to contracts made since its passage, but whatever inference may be drawn from his reasoning there certainly is no declaration in the opinion, and a reservation of that he actually said in connection with what has been said in other recent decisions, leads numbers of persons to now fear that the whole act will be declared void. The final decision is given by the present members of the bench alone. The remarks of the court about irredeemable paper currency are very obnoxious to Democratic members, who say they were not becoming in the man who did so much as Mr. Chase did to originate the greenback system, and a strong article is published here in which the Chief Justice has been cut out of the way to make this assault upon the policy of the Government, and that his language was improper and impertinent. It may be added that Mr. Fessenden is much complimented on his opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the act, and several Senators are satisfied that if the nomination of Judge Hoar had been confirmed, he at least would have concurred in the views of Justice Miller.

The National Banking Business.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received full returns from the national banks, to the circulars sent out last summer, asking for information upon every feature of the national bank business. The returns are from 1,649 banks, and for the year ending September 30th, 1869. They show that the aggregate amount loaned by these banks to the business of the country for this time, was $5,703,692,456 75; the number of loans $2,116,503. Average time of loans 69 days; United states taxes paid, $10,029,982 22; State taxes paid, $8,272,711 02; miscellaneous expenses, $15,681,893 33; total expenses, $33,984,587 57; net profits $57,673,016 26; dividends $43,659,204 98; carried to surplus fund, $14,633,842 40; average rate of dividend ten and one-third per cent.

Foreign Affairs.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at a meeting this morning, agreed to report favorably on the nomination of General Sickles as Minister to Spain. They also report up the nomination of Russell Jones as Minister to Belgium, but did nothing except call for certain papers in his case. The reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands was considered, and an agreement made to extend the time for its ratification. On the former occasion when this was before the Senate, it might have carried a majority, but certainly not one to command the support of two-thirds of the Senators. The committee had but little talk about the San Domingo and St. Thomas treaties, and they remain as they did a week ago.

The Educational Bureau.

The joint Committee on Retrenchment have agreed to report in favor of transferring the educational work now performed by the clerks in the Bureau of Education, and think an annual saving of between thirty and forty thousand dollars will be made by such transfer. They will draw up a new bill defining the duties and functions of the Bureau of Education so that it cannot interfere with the right of each State to manage its own school affairs. The confirmation of Governor Hoar as Commissioner will not take place for some days, as Mr. Barnard begs for time in which to finish up his work.

Confederate Soldiers Right to Vote.

A test case has been made up in this District on the question whether Confederate soldiers have the right to vote under our local laws. The person who brings it forward is a negro who was a private in the rebel army, and claims suffrage under Johnson's general amnesty proclamation of July 4th, 1868. The board of registration refused to place his name on the poll list. The case will soon be heard before Chief Justice Carter on an application for a writ of mandamus against the board.

Bonds in the Treasury.

A statement from the United States Treasurer's office shows that up to this date the Treasury Department has purchased bonds amounting to $96,273,050, of which $25,497,500 belong to the sinking fund, and $70,775,550 are subject to the action of Congress, and are covered in the Treasury by the new funding bill. The accrued interest on these bonds amount to $808,334. The Department buys another million on Thursday.

Substantial Aid to Freedmen.

The Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools, writing from Charleston, says South Carolina last year appropriated $200,000 to aid the freedmen in becoming land owners; that forty thousand acres have been purchased into their possession, and that the Governor will recommend an appropriation this year of $400,000 for a similar purpose.

The Sale of Cadetships.

The Military Committee in bringing its investigation into the sale of naval and military cadetships has called on the War Department for all information and papers bearing on the inquiry. Some facts of a confidential character have already reached them to be brought out in the proper way by examination.

The Census Superintendency.

It is understood that Gen. Francis A. Walker, Deputy Special Revenue Commissioner, and head of the Bureau of Statistics, has resigned his position and will at once enter on duty as Superintendent of the Census, having been appointed to that place by Secretary Cox under the provisions of the old law. If the new law is passed vesting the choice of Superintendent in the President he will nominate Gen. Walker for confirmation.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1870.

THE GOLD AND GREENBACK INVESTIGATION.

The report of General Garfield's gold panic investigating committee will be very voluminous. It will cover two thousand pages of foolscap paper in manuscript. The report will show that no Government official here was implicated in the affair. It will also show that offers were made to Mrs. Grant and General Horace Porter to carry large sums of dollars in gold for them during the existence of the "corner" in New York last September, and that the said offers were in both cases indignantly spurned by the parties named. The report will vindicate General Daniel Butterfield as having gone deliberately himself and others into the speculation, and having benefited himself and others thereby. This investigation covers a period of two months, while the corner was actually organized, and during the time of the existence of the panic.

SENATOR GRIMES'S HEALTH.

Private letters from Europe say that the health of Senator Grimes is failing very rapidly, and that he is in a far worse condition than when he left this country. The opinion is given that the Senator will not return to the United States alive.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON GEN. SICKLES'S NOMINATION.

The Senate Committee on foreign relations have agreed to report favorably on the nomination of General Sickles as Minister to Spain.

DISABILITY BILLS.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day instructed Chairman Boutwell to report a universal disability bill, requiring petition and application to the Courts, and an individual disability bill, covering about 5,000 names, and including all persons who have been heretofore recommended for clemency.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

In view of the action of the House on the bill of the Committee of Elections proposing the selection of jurors from the members of the House to try contested cases, the latter are for the present held in abeyance.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: John A. Sutter, Jr., United States Consul at Acapulco; Silas Reed, of Missouri, Surveyor General of the coming Territory; Frank Wolcott, of Kentucky, Receiver of Public Moneys, Wyoming Territory; Chas. C. Crowe, of Alabama, Register of the Land Office, Wyoming Territory; Samuel R. Franklin, to take his original position as Commander in the navy.

A SNOW STORM

Commenced last night, and continued till daylight. The ground is covered to the depth of two inches.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

General Sherman has issued general orders carrying into effect the act of Congress, relieving all relieved officers from duty. The order takes effect February 21.

RECIPROCITY.

The Senate Foreign Committee to-day agreed to report a supplemental article to the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands.

CONGRESS.

New Mode of Trving Contested Cases

Amendment to the Constitution to Empower Congress to Issue Legal Tender Notes—Proposition to Abolish the Publication of the "Globe" — The Covode-Foster Contest, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1870.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted the resolution of the Iowa Legislature ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution requesting the President to institute a correspondence with Great Britain and other foreign powers, with a view to promote the adoption, by the legislatures of the several powers, of a common standard of international coinage, and that such correspondence be submitted to Congress. Adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Postmaster General for information of the number and cost of blank petitions and circulars for the abolition of the franking privilege sent from the Postoffice Department since September 1, 1869, etc.

Mr. DRAKE called up the resolution to amend the rules of the Senate so as to provide that hereafter Indian treaties be considered in open session. The resolution was so amended as not to apply to treaties transmitted by the President for confidential consideration, and agreed to.

The West Point appropriation bill was passed.

The census bill was then taken up, and Mr. SUMNER spoke in support of the House bill.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to amend by providing that the census shall embrace additional statistics upon the subjects of petroleum, minerals, grape wine, cocoon silk, wages of labor, telegraphs, railroads, fisheries and timber lands.

At 3:35 the Senate voted to go into executive session, prior to which Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the House bill to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations, by increasing the appropriations for the Bureau of Steam Engineering from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and the Navy Pay Fund from $1,000,000 of Construction and Repairs from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Upon the expiration of the executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PAINE, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, gave notice that he would at some future day offer a resolution providing that all cases of contested elections, shall be tried separately by a jury drawn from the members of the House, each party having the right to challenge thirty-five jurors before they are drawn. The resolution was ordered printed.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. LAFLIN, declaring the publication in the *Globe* of proceedings against the Banking privilege as issued underdirection of the Postmaster General, to be a wasteful expenditure of the public money, and declaring the discontinuance of the illegal finance of such publication, came up as the first business in order.

Mr. LAFLIN supported and LOGAN and ALLISON opposed the resolution.

During the discussion it came out that the daily cost of the publication of the *Globe* was $1,500 to $1,800.

Mr. DAVIS suggested an amendment to abolish the paper, which Mr. LAFLIN refused to accept.

Mr. GARFIELD desired to offer an amendment declaring the continuance of the law a wasteful expenditure of the public money, and requiring the Committee on Public Printing to inquire into the expediency of its discontinuance.

Mr. LAFLIN regarded the proposition eminently proper at the proper time, but declined to admit it in connection with the resolution.

Mr. GARFIELD advocated his resolution. He regarded his proposition as one which would greatly economize the money. He said he would make the sessions of Congress more distinct from each other, and abolish the status as they ought to have before the country.

After further discussion Mr. LAFLIN's motion was, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, laid on the table by a vote of 72 to 53.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, by leave, introduce for reference to the Judiciary Committee a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by adding an article as follows: "The Congress shall have power to issue United States notes, and may make them a legal tender in payment of debts."

Mr. KITCHEN objected.

Mr. INGERSOLL gave notice that he would introduce it at the first opportunity.

Mr. CHERRY, from the Committee on Elections, called up the report in the case of the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania, with resolutions that Henry D. Foster is not entitled to a seat, and that John Covode is. He proceeded to address the House in advocacy of the report.

Mr. RANDALL took the floor to address the House in favor of the claim of Foster, but yielded temporarily for other business.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a joint resolution for payment to the family of the late Secretary of War Rawlins of one year's salary, the same amount paid to him as salary before his death. Passed.

The contested election case was then resumed, Mr. RANDALL addressing the House, he yielded to Mr. PAINE, who asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Elections, stating that while his personal relations with all its members were pleasant, he differed upon such different opinion between some of them and himself on vital questions underlying their duty that he thought it best to be excused.

Mr. RANDALL declined to yield the floor for that purpose, and the gentleman's request could not be excused.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. RANDALL yielded for a motion to adjourn, and the House at 4:15 adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Enfranchisement in Missouri—Protest Against the Action of the Army—Message of Governor Walker to the Virginia Legislature.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—At the Democratic caucus in Jefferson City last night the Constitutional Amendment recently introduced into the Senate, relating to the enfranchisement of all disfranchised persons, was discussed, and a resolution finally adopted expressing the purpose of the caucus to support such a proposition.

A scheme was defeated yesterday for a division of the State, the Missouri river to be the dividing line. The scheme seemed to be based on the allegation of undue division of the State between South State and National.

A proposition to appoint a female Assistant State Superintendent for the public schools was defeated in the House; also, that colored teachers should be appointed for the colored schools; also, that colored children should have the privilege of attending the schools where no separate schools for colored children were now established.

A reference to the proceedings of the Woman's Suffrage Association, held here on Saturday night and Sunday, in both House and Senate, and a spicy discussion followed.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—In the Kansas Legislature yesterday, resolutions were adopted instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to endeavor to obtain a speedy adjustment of the rebel Price raid claim, memorializing Congress to refund to the people and protesting against a reduction of the army, and asking Congress to appropriate money for building a court house, custom and revenue office at Leavenworth, and a Federal court and postoffice at Topeka.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., February 8.—The Legislature met at noon to-day. The House, by a vote of 49 to 19, adopted a resolution asking Congress to remove all political disabilities of the people of Virginia. The colored members voted for the resolution, the negatives being the white members of the extreme section. The Governor's message was received. He congratulated the Legislature that they are the lawfully constituted General Assembly of the State of Virginia—a State that, notwithstanding fundamental conditions as futile as unnecessary, is equal in all her rights and privileges with any and every State in the American Union. You are here lawfully by taking the same oath of office, and we have solemnly pledged ourselves before heaven to support and maintain the Constitution of the United States, as well as of the State of Virginia; that we recognize the civil and political equality of all men before the law, and that we will faithfully perform our official duties to the best of our ability. A strict and conscientious observance of this solemn obligation will redound to the peace and prosperity of the State, and be a vindication of the just expectations of the people and of our friends everywhere. It is your duty to make laws, mine to execute them. Fully sensible of my duty and I pledge you a faithful and fearless execution of mine. Of the State Constitution he says: "Its provisions shall have a fair and impartial trial, and when, if ever, experience shall demonstrate the futility or impracticability of any of them, we will proceed to make such modifications as necessity may dictate. The manifestation of puric faith by others affords no justification for a departure from the path of right by us. The ancient and proverbial reputation of the people of this Commonwealth for honor and integrity will be maintained, regardless of the selfish and fanatical vituperations of our enemies at home and abroad." The Governor advocates the encouragement of emigration into the State, and says any attempt to revive the war issues for party purposes should be frowned down, and concluded: "Always a firm and consistent unionist, I expect to live and die one. Beyond this the chief tenets of my political creed are State and national, untarnished honesty and economy in the administration of public affairs, the equitable adjustment of the tariff and taxation to the lowest degree consistent with the maintenance of the public credit, free education to all, a fostering care, encouragement and elevation of labor, and until fully, finally and permanently accomplished, universal amnesty and impartial suffrage. These are the principles which govern my political creed, and it matters not what you may call them, whether Republican, Democratic or liberal, so far as applicable they will be faithfully adhered to in my administration of the affairs of the State. Those who agree with them will naturally sustain and uphold the administration, while those who disagree with them may oppose."

The Legislature adjourned after fixing Thursday next for the election of State office.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, February 8.—The Legislature convened at Austin to-day. Much interest is manifested in the Senatorial contest. Hamilton and Reynolds are believed to be the strongest candidates.

HARRISBURG.

State Treasury Investigation Postponed.

Proceedings in the Legislature

A Batch of Local Bills Passed Finally in Either House—Discussion of the State Treasury Bill in the House—No Result Reached.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 8, 1870.

The Treasury Investigation Postponed.

The Senate Finance Committee met this afternoon and postponed the Treasury examination till this evening, but there will be no examination to-night, owing to the fact that several members of the Committee are otherwise engaged. General Irwin, who is in town, will be placed under oath in a day or two.

SENATE.

Bills Passed Finally.

The following bills were called up by the Senators named and passed finally.

Mr. Granam—House bill exempting from county and municipal taxation of coupon bonds of East Birmingham borough, issued by act of 1868.

Also, Senate bill authorizing six additional notaries public for Alleghery county.

Also, House supplement to the act giving the new wards in Allegheny city the right to compensation from the old wards for school purposes.

Reduction of Capital Stock.

Mr. Henszey called up the Senate public bill authorizing corporations to decrease capital stock. Mr. White opposed it on the ground that it would affect the revenues of the Commonwealth, and mentioned particularly the case pending, where the Commonwealth has a claim against a corporation for taxes amounting to four hundred thousand dollars on capital stock. On his motion the bill was postponed till Thursday.

Allegheny Bills Passed.

Mr. Graham had passed the Senate supplement to the National Deposit Bank, Pittsburgh.

Also, House bill incorporating the Artizans' Saving Bank, Pittsburgh.

He also presented a petition from McClure township for annexation to Allegheny city.

Also, from the burgess, council and citizens of Sharpsburg for extension to that borough of the Allegheny city grading and paving and license law.

Mr. Rutan called up and passed the supplement to an act for the improvement of real estate, exempting mortgages and other money securities from taxation, extending the same to Washington county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House Bills Passed Finally.

The following House bills have passed finally.

Incorporating the "Duquesne Greys," Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Pittsburgh.

Incorporating Pittsburgh Law Association.

Supplement for Ewalt street bridge, changing corporators and authorizing additional tolls on foot passengers.

Authorizing the School Board of Belleville to borrow money to build a house for graded school.

The Treasury bill is the special order for to-night.

The New County.

The New County bill will be reported favorably in the House.

Mr. Johnston introduced an act to validate deeds heretofore made to bar estates tail in the county of Allegheny.

Also, an act to provide for the payment of the Co. D, Second Regiment, and Company H, Eighth Regiment, cavalry Pennsylvania volunteers.

The State Treasury Bill.

EVENING SESSION.—The special order was the bill requiring the State Treasurer to give sureties of five hundred thousand dollars; fixing the salary at eight thousand dollars; requiring the funds to be put out at the best rate of interest not more than one month; to be deposited in one institution, monthly statements to be made to the Auditor General, etc. Motions to refer the salary of five, three and ten thousand dollars, were all lost.

Mr. Strang offered the following amendment: That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are hereby authorized to purchase with the State funds in their hands, such amounts of State loans or certificates of indebtedness, as the funds on hand, in their opinion, may justify, at a price not exceeding the market value of such certificates.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment simply requiring the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to expend the balances by semi-annual payments, on warrants of State Controller. Lost—60 nays to 22 ayes. The ayes were:

Adaire,	Dill, of Adams,	Miller, of Phila	
Albright,	Dill, of Union,	Montgomery,	
Ames,	Elliott,	Porter, of York,	
Bartholomew,	Herr,	Shaffer,	
Bell,	Hill,	Thomas,	
Bowman,	Long,	Wherry, and	
Davis,	Keene.	Strang, Speaker,	
Ingersoll,			

The nays were:

Armstrong,	Humphreys,	Reinoehl,	
Banks,	Hurtis,	Roberts,	
Bolland,	Johnson, Crawf'd,	Rodgers,	
Bubb,	Johnston, Phila.	Rodman,	
Brown,	Keech,	Schaeffer,	
Buckalew,	Kelker,	Scott,	
Cumberland,	Kerr,	Sedgwick,	
Church,	Kopp,	Shumaker,	
Corbet,	Lenhart,	Snyder,	
Cessy,	Leidy,	Steever, Armstr'g	
Darlington,	Lowrie,	Stephens,	
Darlington,	McAfee,	Stone,	
Dodd,	McCandless,	Taylor,	
Edie,	McCreary,	Tyler,	
Fulton,	Mitchell,	Wetherill,	
Forsyth,	McMahon,	Walton,	
Gilfillan,	Marshall,	Wilson,	
Goehring,	Maxwell,	Wheeler,	
Hall,	Mott, Allegh'y,	Wherry, and	
Harvey,	Mann, and	Porter, Cambria,	Woolever.

A general discussion ensued, in which Messrs. White, Sankirk, Johnson, Wherry, Strang, Davis, Dill of Union, Brown, Craig, Johnson of Crawford, and others participated. Finally, without acting upon Mr. Strang's amendment, the Committee of the Whole, which had been considering the bill, rose and reported progress.

Mr. Jordan, of Crawford, moved to refer the subject to a special Committee. Lost.

Finally the bill was postponed until next Tuesday evening.

STATE NEWS.

The new iron furnace at Erie is an object of great curiosity to the citizens. About two hundred persons were present on saturday when between seven and eight tons were drawn off.

The cry in Erie is "more police," the present force being insufficient to protect the citizens from midnight depredators.

A Mrs. Wolf, residing with her husband in Cambria county, left a confiding individual to sell his household effects and prepare to go to the country to spend the winter with her relatives. He gave her authority to make the sale, when she coolly informed her husband she was tired of him, and left for parts unknown with the proceeds.

Perry county paid last year 1 r for scalps $294 65. That must be a foxy country.

Mr. Scott Winchester, ticket agent at Watsontown, for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, mysteriously disappeared on Monday last. The safe of the company was left unlocked, and in it was found an insurance policy on Winchester's life for $1,000 and $300 in money.

The police of Philadelphia made a raid Saturday night upon the gambling houses of that city. The Press says: "The results of the descent footed up seven faro tables, one roulette board, and any number of packs of cards, game keepers, and dealing boards. None of the regular first class houses visited were secured. The roulette board, valued at five hundred dollars, was subsequently stolen from the Central station."

Sunday evening Thomas Andrews, an inoffensive citizen of Scranton, was assaulted by an Irishman freely, when he did not know, while passing to his home in Hyde Park. Grady mistook him for another man, and stabbed him in the throat, causing death in a few minutes.

Annie Harrinton, a young lady aged seventeen, daughter of Thomas D. Harrington, of Williamsport, killed herself on Monday morning by taking poison. The reason given for this extraordinary act is that her parents had interfered in some manner in a love affair in which she was interested.

MR. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Revenue Commissioner, in his report, quoted Prof. Waterhouse regarding the cost of making pig iron at the Carondelet works. The Professor's statement was based on information from those works, not for public use, and with the request that the name of the concern should not be used, as the information was for himself and Mr. Wells only. The secretary of the works has made a statement of actual results of a two months' run of ten months." We quote: "We find the actual cost of making a ton of pig iron to be largely in excess of 25, the figure given Prof. W., as will be seen by the statement appended below, of the run of the furnace from September 1st, 1869, to July 1st, 1869, during which period forty-four hundred (4,400) tons of metal was made at a cost of thirty-four dollars and five cents ($32 05) per ton. This difference between the weekly reports, which contain several estimated items, and the statement of ten months' business, is caused by the large loss in the coal by frequent handlings and constant exposure, as well as by losses in weight and failure on the part of the ore always to yield the full proportion of metal given Prof. W., and numerous other causes developed by the result of ten months' work."

The Great Portable Pipe Organs.

The portable pipe organs manufactured by Felgemaker & Co., of Buffalo, New York, is better than any instrument of its size I have ever seen, and is far superior to any reed organ in tone, power and general effect. For accompanying voices, it has not been equaled by any reed instrument that has ever been invented.

E. HOFFMAN,
New York Conservatory of Music.
Hoffman & Hale, Opera House, exclusive agents.

City of Richmond.

A new brand of flour from white amber wheat, guaranteed better, and for less money than any flour made in this part of the county. Dealers that want strictly winter wheat flour should send their orders to Jenkins & Bro., of the Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Night of Excitement in Paris—Rochefort Arrested at a Political Meeting—The Mob Barricade the Streets and Bailtreat Policemen—Large Number of Arrests Made—Quiet Finally Restored—Speeches on the Subject in the Corps Legislatii—A Cable to be Laid from Wales to Rhode Island—Increase in Telegraphing in England—Papal Currency Excluded from France—Meeting of Parliament — Reading of the Queen's Speech—Address Adopted—John Bright Ill, &c., &c.

Arrest of Rochefort—Great Excitement —Streets Barricaded.

PARIS, February 7, Evening.—Rochefort was arrested at his residence at Belleville, in the Northeastern part of the city, at an early hour this evening. His friends are assembling in great crowds and serious riots are anticipated.

PARIS, February 7, P. M.—LATER.—The troubles at Belleville are serious. The streets are filled with shouting people, and barricading has commenced. A detachment of troops has arrived.

STILL LATER—8 A. M.—Barricades have been erected in Faubourg Pemple, Rue St. Marie, Rue Grange, Aux Belles and other streets in the vicinity of Belleville. The scene of disturbance is near the Northern and Strasbourg Railway Station. Additional detachments of troops have arrived, but firearms have not as yet been used. The troops in the garrisons in the vicinity of the city have orders to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Great precautions are being taken by the military authorities. It is believed that the riot will not be attended with any serious consequences.

PARIS, February 8, 7 A. M.—The troubles at Belleville lasted all night, and have extended northward to La Villette, the extreme northeastern arrondissement within the fortifications. The troops have not yet resorted to firearms. The police are active and have made many arrests. Beyond the excitement naturally incident to such an occasion, the rest of the city is tranquil. The government continues its precautionary measures.

PARIS, February 8.—The following details of the disorder in the northeastern arrondissements are gleaned from the newspapers: Rochefort was arrested as he was on the point of entering a political meeting in the Rue de Flandel, running from Belleville to La Villette. Although there was a great crowd of people, only a few persons, and no one made any resistance and no appeals to the crowd. As soon as the arrest was made known to the meeting, the wildest scenes occurred. Gustave Flourens, who presided, threw down his hat, drew a sword, fired his revolver and declared the insurrection had begun. The meeting broke up in disorder, and the crowd, under the leadership of Flourens, immediately proceeded to barricade the streets. This was accomplished without loss of time by the confiscation of omnibuses and other vehicles from passers by, and the aid of the mob. A Commissary of police who accompanied the guard charged with the duty of arresting Rochefort, was forced along with the crowd to the Rue de Pelleport, in the rear of the movement. The district lying between the Rue du Faubourg du Temple and the fortifications at La Villette, a distance of about two miles, was in possession of the mob. At seven o'clock a large body of police charged the barricade in the Rue du Faubourg du Temple, and attempted to carry it, but was repulsed

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1870.

JOHN BARTON, Esq., who took the initiative in Councils in securing the passage of the ordinance, whereby the unemployed funds of the city will be placed on interest for the benefit of the tax payers, deserves and is receiving the thanks of the public. Those who supported the ordinance, by speech and vote, are also commended, as faithful public servants are always sure of being in the discharge of their duties.

THE new New York charter removes all restrictions from the sale of lager beer on Sunday. Should it be adopted, the beverage so much prized by Germans will have to bear a heavy load of sin committed in its name for the vilest decoctions, as well as the best of liquors of all sorts will be sold under the license given to it. The evil might in the end cure itself, but a great many persons would first be killed.

THE member of Congress who sold a West Point cadetship is no longer a member. Therefore the suspicion can rest on not a member of the present delegation. The Meadville *Republican*, published not far from the home of the ex-Member, says: "When the proper time arrives the people of this district will be supplied with the facts, and, we have no doubt, will be a better Investigating Committee than any Congress can appoint."

THE new Police law does not please the Republicans of Philadelphia not attached to the ring in whose interest it was put through. The *Inquirer* trusts that "Gov. GEARY will consider long and well before he affixes his signature to this act." It is denounced as a purely partizan measure, and not such a one as the community ask for. In reference to the persons not in the Commissioners, the *Inquirer* says: "The most that is known of the majority of these gentlemen is that they are politicians, and the most that is known of the minority is obtained from the city directory, which shows that one is a manufacturer and another a successful dry goods dealer on Market street."

THE nomination of Judge STRONG on the Bench, in the place of Judge GRIER, is in accordance with public expectation, and gives general satisfaction, not only in Pennsylvania, but to the country at large, to whom Judge STRONG is known as a man learned in the law and of incorruptible character. The nomination of Mr. BRADLEY, of New Jersey, whose name has been associated with the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge GRIER, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge WAYNE, (for which Mr. HOAR was rejected by the Senate,) will occasion some surprise. Not that Mr. BRADLEY is not eminently qualified for the position, but chiefly on account of the expectation which had come to be entertained that some one from the South would be selected. It is understood that it was the President's wish to take a Southern man; but he experienced great difficulty in finding one every way fitted, who would accept. Whether Mr. BRADLEY will fare better in the Senate than Mr. HOAR did, is a question already much discussed.

ROCHEFORT was tried before the *Correctional Tribunal* of Paris on Saturday, the 22d ult., on the accusation of offense against the person of the Emperor, and provocation to civil war. He made no defense; in fact did not appear, and the sentence of six months' imprisonment and three thousand francs fine, was considered by the press of Paris as extremely light, and seems to have disappointed M. ROCHEFORT himself, who stated in his paper that if the court considered him guilty of the charge he was really entitled to twenty years imprisonment, on the ground, we guess, that there is not much martyrdom in a six months term. The Imperial Advocate, however, in his summing up demanded that "a punishment "as light as possible shall be inflicted, and "that it shall have for its object only to "cause the law to be respected." Notwithstanding the sentence was imposed on the 23d of January, M. ROCHEFORT still continued his attendance on the Legislature, and up to Monday last, the 7th inst., had not been placed in confinement. The cable telegrams report that on Monday he attended the sessions; the subject of his trial and sentence was discussed, and the ministry was again sustained in its proceedings against him by a vote of 199 to 45. After the close of the session ROCHEFORT returned to his newspaper office. The next news will probably be that he is in confinement. The Government is managing the case cautiously, and with the intent to avoid any disturbance, such as would have followed ROCHEFORT's punishment immediately after his revolutionary publication, when all Paris was excited by the murder of VICTOR NOIRE?

THE ABILITY OF THE HOUSE UNDER AN UNCLEAN NAPKIN.

As we learn by the cable, the telegraphic editor deeming it important that we should know it soon, the London *Times* thinks that our House of Representatives is distinguished for "the utter absence of ability." To this monstrous defect the journalist ascribes the faults of American legislation. The detect he traces to the mode in which the representatives are elected, as our Senate's superiority in wisdom seems to him due to the fact that its members are differently selected and are not so directly the choice of the people.

Not many years ago, such an expression of opinion in any respectable English newspaper would have provoked some indignation in this country. At present we think so highly of ourselves and so meanly of the fairness and discrimination of our distant relatives where American subjects are concerned, that their criticisms neither touch our self-respect nor disturb our equanimity. It seems likely that the Cable Editor, in his desire to state something strong and telling, does the *Times* a wrong in his report. The journalist can hardly have intended to deny *all* ability to our representatives as the phrase "utter absence" of it implies. But there can be no doubt that foreigners in general and the English in particular entertain a very contemptuous opinion of the abilities and wisdom of the inferior branch of our Congress. In this estimate they, of course, differ widely from the Americans, by whom these Representatives are chosen to make laws for them. We regard them as rather fair specimens, in intellect and knowledge, of the people from whom they are taken. It becomes, then, a subject not of much practical importance, but of curious interest, to inquire into the causes which have led to this divergence of opinion. In considering the subject, something must be allowed for the difference of distance in our point of view. Men are very generally taken at their own estimate of themselves. We, looking at our Representatives near at hand, are impressed by this self-esteem. We also know many of them in other characters than the character they sustain in Washington. We know them as sharp-sighted, energetic men of business, scientific agriculturists, thoroughly learned jurists, or eloquent advocates. When a man has es'ablished a high reputation in any one of these capacities, he carries with him into other spheres a prestige sufficient to sustain his good name under many failures. And experience in other countries has abundantly proved that a man may appear to great advantage, may even shine with extraordinary brilliancy in one or more of the other departments of intellectual effort, and yet deserve only ridicule or contempt in the work of legislation or government. Readers of the works of EDMUND BURKE will remember several passages in which he indicates the tendency of the practice of the law to disqualify the practitioner in some measure for legislative duties. In this country it is a very common prejudice that there can seldom be mistake in choosing a lawyer to represent us in Congress. And, we believe, it is generally true that men are, in all the States, elected Representatives because they have done well for themselves and their fellow citizens in employments as remote as possible from the duties certain to devolve upon them in their new sphere. Thus many are sent to Washington who are quite destitute of the qualifications which ought to have been regarded in the selection. Some of them are very able men, but they are ignorant of the political history of the country. Others are learned jurists having all the quiddits, all "the nice, sharp quillets of the law" at their finger ends, but do not possess the somewhat read in the English poets of the weaker sort, and seem to exult in their literature when able aptly to apply a couplet so as to sting an antagonist, but they evidently possess no useful acquaintance with the history of mankind. Brought up in a narrow sphere, their minds have never been expanded by appropriate studies—and it is not their merit, if the legislation of a mighty nation is not carried on in the narrow spirit of a parish vestry, or a village corporation. To avoid tediousness in the specification of Congressional characters, we may generally describe too many members, by saying that they appear never to have acquired the habitual self-restraint of civilized men. Some of them, it may be, ostentatiously profess to be plain, blunt men who speak their minds. The consequence of the presence of such persons in the House is the enactment of scenes more or less offensive to the common sense of propriety. Hence, in the legislative chambers of one of the most powerful peoples in the world, the not infrequent exhibitions of small prejudices and petty resentments. Hence the impatience of contradiction, or even of correction, the irritability under slight provocations, and, indeed, the general tone of discourtesy which characterizes so many of the debates in the House. We need hardly say that, by comparative strangers, ignorant of the exalted characters and vast abilities of the gentlemen who display these traits, they are construed as indications at once of uncultivated minds and untrained manners. Exhibited by many, they are not recognized as exceptional eccentricities of a portion of the members, but as characteristics of the Body.

The subject is a very large subject and we did not purpose to exhaust it. In the way of the direct application of our remarks to the topic with which we started, the criticism of the *Times*, it is enough to say that all these objectionable features and some others enter into the estimate which foreigners form of our House of Representatives. With them native genius in a legislator without self-restraint, or without the knowledge essential to the wise performance of his duties, goes for little or nothing. The English notion of what a legislator ought to be was expressed, a few days ago, by Mr. BRIGHT, when he said that "the House of Commons requires men who have really studied political questions and are capable of forcibly expressing the results of their studies."

THE TARIFF IN THE HOUSE.

The vote in the House of Representatives on Monday, by which the free trade resolutions of Mr. MARSHALL were laid on the table, was a very important vote, in so far as it indicated the views of members on the abstract questions involved. The resolutions contemplated no direct legislative action, but were merely a declaration of principles on the tariff question, their pith and marrow being contained in the concluding clause, which declares that in the preparation of tariff bills "Congress should "confine itself strictly to the preparation of "a tariff for revenue exclusively, and that "duties on no article should be greater than "that which would give a maximum of "revenue on such article." We judge the movement was in the interest of Mr. WELLS's party of "revenue reformers;" and while it may have some future political significance, can hardly be taken as a test vote on the tariff bill now pending in the House, which recognizes to some extent the principle of protection.

At any rate, Judge KELLEY's motion to lay the resolutions on the table prevailed by twelve majority, the vote standing 89 for, to 77 against. An analysis of this vote will be of interest. A full House contains at this time, counting the eight members admitted from Virginia last week, 220 representatives, of whom 152 are classified as Republicans and 68 as Democrats and Southern Conservatives. The total vote on the resolutions was 166, showing fifty-four absentees, including members not admitted. At the first glance, the most noticeable fact, is that every Democrat in the House voted for the resolutions, or against laying on the table, while *the affirmative vote* (to lay on the table) *is made up entirely of Republicans*. The political significance of this will not escape the reader. If there are any Protectionist Democrats in the House we suppose the representatives from Pennsylvania would come under this classification, yet we find that every Democrat from this State voting, is recorded in favor of the resolutions. Their names are Messrs. READING, STILES, GETZ, VAN AUKEN, WOODWARD, and HALDEMAN. Mr. RANDALL was absent. All the Republicans present from this State voted against them. Those absent or not voting were Messrs. TOWNSEND, CAKE, PACKER, MORRELL and ARMSTRONG.

The following is a classification of the vote by States on the motion to lay on the table. It is entirely Republican:

Yeas—89.

Alabama—Buck, Buckley, Hedin.
Arkansas—Rootz, Rolfe.
Connecticut—Strong, Starkweather.
Florida—Hamilton.
Indiana—Williams.
Iowa—Palmer.
Kansas—Clarke.
Louisiana—Sheldon.
Maine—Lynch, Morrill, Hale.
Massachusetts—Ames, Buffinton, Twichell, Banks, Hoar, Washburne, Dawes.
Michigan—Beaman, Stoughton, Blair, Ferry, Conger, Strickland.
Mississippi—Hardee, Van Horn, Asper.
Nebraska—Taffe.
New Hampshire—Ela, Stevens, Benton.
New Jersey—Moore.
New York—Ketchum, Tanner, Ferris, Wheeler, Sanford, Knapp, Ladin, Churchill, Kelsey, Hotchkiss, Ward, Fisher, Bennett.
North Carolina—Heaton, Leah.
Ohio—Schenck, Smith, Welker, Moore, Bingham, Ambler, Wilson.
Pennsylvania—O'Neill, Myers, Kelley, Dickey Mercur, Cessna, Scofield, Gilfillan, Negley Phelps, Donley.
Rhode Island—Jenckes.
South Carolina—Bowen, Whittemore, Hoge.
Tennessee—Maynard, Tillman, Smith.
Vermont—Willard, Poland, Smith.
Virginia—Milnes.
West Virginia—Duval, McGrew, Witcher.
Wisconsin—Washburne, Cobb, Paine.

Nays—77.

Alabama—Dox, Sherrard.
Arkansas—Rogers.
California—Axtell, Johnson.
Delaware—Beggs.
Illinois—Judd, Burchard, Ingersoll, Colfax, McNeely, Starr, Marshall, Hay, Cross.
Indiana—Niblack, Kerr, Julian, Coburn, Orth, Tyner, Shanks, Packard.
Iowa—McCrary, Smyth, Allison, Pomeroy.
Kentucky—Trimble, Sweeny, Golladay, Knott, Winchester, Jones, Beck, Adams.
Maryland—Hambleton, Archer, Swann, Hamill, Stone.
Minnesota—Wilson.
Missouri—Wells, Finkelberg, McCormick, Benjamin.
New Jersey—Haight, Bird.
New York—Reeves, Schumaker, Slocum, Cox, Calkin, Brooks, Wood, Griswo'd, Mayham.
North Carolina—Dockery, Dewese.
Ohio—Stevenson, Strader, Williams, Lawrence, Beatty, Dickinson, Van Trump.
Pennsylvania—Woodward, Van Auken, Reading, Getz, Stiles, Haldeman.
Tennessee—Butler, Arnell, Hawkins.
Virginia—Booker, McKenzie, Gibson.

The Republicans who voted against laying the resolutions on the table were all from the West and South. We subjoin a list of their names and States:

Allison, of Iowa.	Ingersoll, of Illinois.
Arnell, of Tennessee.	Judd, of Illinois.
Beatty, of Ohio.	Julian, of Indiana.
Benjamin, of Missouri.	Lawrence, of Ohio.
Burchard, of Illinois.	McCrary, of Iowa.
Butler, of Tennessee.	Orth, of Indiana.
Coburn, of Indiana.	Packard, of Indiana.
Cullom, of Illinois.	Pomeroy, of Iowa.
Dean, of N. C.	Shanks, of Indiana.
Dockery, of N. C.	Smyth, of Iowa.
Finkelsburg, of Mo.	Stevenson, of Ohio.
Hawkins, of Tennessee.	Tyner, of Indiana.
Hay, of Illinois.	Winans, of Ohio.

It appears, therefore, that the vote in opposition to the resolutions was made up entirely of Republicans while the vote against them was composed of 51 Democrats and 26 Republicans—the latter representing States west and south of Pennsylvania. Not a Republican favored the resolutions from New England, New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania; but among the Republicans voting against them we find representatives from every State in the Union electing Republicans except California, Nevada, Montana and Illinois. The three first named States only send one Republican each, and they did not vote on the question.

The vote, while of no practical importance, shows the strength of the free traders, and makes clear the fact that the battle with them will be no holiday contest. We presume the absentees were about evenly divided.

Reward Certain!

The Clarion *Republican* says: "The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL deserves well of every honest Republican in the State. It has been doing a noble work for the past few months; standing up for the people, for right and justice in the administration of our State affairs. It dared to speak against 'rings.' It spoke in thunder tones where the voice of every other great daily in the Commonwealth was silent. Honest men are not always rewarded in this world, but we hope that this will not have to be said in the case of C. D. Brigham, the fearless editor of the COMMERCIAL."

The Fate of the Lost Children of Wynockie.

Joseph Wynoe's three children left home in New Jersey, at nearly four o'clock on the afternoon of New Year's Day. They went to a white walnut tree but little over half a mile from the house. They must have reached the tree at about half-past four. The weather was murky and damp. Probably the children spent an hour in gathering white walnuts and in peeling off the outer shells. By the time they had filled a bag and a tin pail with nuts it must have been half-past five. The twilight was very short, and darkness rushed upon them in a heavy rain storm. Pernied at his situation, the oldest boy, thinking he was retracing his steps, piloted his brothers in a straight line to the left of the homeward path. The night was so dark that one could not see his hand before his face, and the rain fell in torrents. The frightened children hurried over the rocks and through the underbrush, but every step took them further from home.

At half-past four the mother ran from the house into the woods, and called the children. She did not go to the hickory tree, because she did not know its situation. She hardly penetrated the forest because the younger children at home followed her, and alarmed her with their cries. At about seven o'clock the father entered the woods with a lantern. The deep and steady fall of rain drowned his shouts. It was certainly after seven when he reached the hickory tree on Camel Mount. The children had gone from the tree at least an hour and a half before, and were then drenched to the skin, struggling through the forest three-quarters of a mile to the left.

The neighbors were not fairly on the search until after one o'clock A. M. By the time the fellows, called out, were ready, and with their hungry, had probably fallen asleep at the roots of some large tree, or under the shelter of a rock. Day dawned, the rain still fell in torrents. The poor children awoke and struggled on ward. Their sufferings may be imagined. Those who had them wore shoes. The storm did not clear away until near three o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They had then been twenty-four hours without food, and for twenty hours had suffered the pitiless beating of the rain. When night was setting in they had reached the roughest rocks of the mountain. From any point they stood they could see the lights of sixteen dwellings. They shouted for help. The air being rarified by the rain, their voices were borne upon the ears of Mrs. Cough, only a mile distant. She testified that on that night she distinctly heard children crying on the mountain. They first cried, "Hi-ee-ee!" A second time she heard their weak voices shout: "Papa, papa!" and yet a third time, "Papa, papa, papa!" As her husband was dead, she said nothing, giving as an excuse that she did not know any children were missing.

The boys then prepared for their final struggle. Precipices eighty feet high were near them, and the side of the mountain was covered with high boulders. With bleeding feet and shivering bodies they moved in the direction of the lights. The night became very cold. Hemmed in by rocks, the children dropped in despair, not a hundred rods from the mountain road. Little Johnny fell asleep under cover of a rock. His brothers and sister stripped themselves of their soggy coats in a vain effort to keep him warm. Warren stayed awake till pail to his breast and dropped asleep at his brother's feet. While Anthony, the oldest brother, climbed the rock, and watched the lights as they faded one by one, until beneath him all could be rolled from the rock and died.

Such was the fate of the Wynockie children, dying within a hundred yards of the road, within a mile of a comfortable mansion, and within thirty miles of New York city. A month elapsed before their bodies were discovered. Their parents have literally spent their last penny in searching for their lost children. George Wybe, the brother of Joseph, on Wednesday night, had hardly a mouthful of bread in his house. He had spent over a month in searching for his little nephews. Time in his case was truly money.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Making Terms with Bond Robbers.

The business of stealing government bonds and other securities for the purpose of selling them back to their owners, is the specialty of some of the shrewdest rogues in the country. The system was strikingly illustrated in the recent case of the robbery of a bank in Middletown, Conn. A lawyer of New York City was the instrument by whom the thieves negotiated the return of the bonds stolen from the bank. At first this person demanded a fee of 20 per cent. upon the value of the stolen property as the condition of its return; but, in revenge for the unsuccessful attempt which the officers of the bank made to have him arrested, increased his demand to 30 per cent. upon the United States bonds, and 35 per cent. upon the other securities. This demand was paid, and the bonds were therefore restored. This business will never be suppressed until the law which is violated by every man who promises the safety of the thief as the price of the return of a part of his property is rigidly enforced. The Middletown Bank robbers deserve the severest punishment, but it is equally clear that the bank officers who compounded the felony ought not to go unpunished.

THE Cardiff Giant having come to town, the wise men of Boston interviewed the distinguished stranger, but were not, it is said, recognized, not even by so much as a sign, by his Giantship. The marks of a chisel found upon the person of the statue showed that it was the knowing old man. Light blows upon the head produced a hollow sound, but experts explained that this was no evidence of a vacant space where brains ought to be. No consultment with this, an augur was procured, and a bore was made in the head to the depth of six inches, and nothing was found but solid gypsum, and thus the giant proves to be not a petrification from the days of Gog and Magog, nor a composite figure, but a sculptured work. But the rule and tape measure revealed that it was made by some person knowing little of the anatomical proportions of the human form, the head being much too small for the body, and the neck too short, and other parts being disproportioned. Having made these observations the wise men withdrew to report on the subject in the light of science.

THE *North of England Coal Trade Review* praises warmly the report of Commissioner Wells, and expresses the opinion that the business of tariff making should be taken away from the representatives of the people and confided to a commission composed of such men as Mr. Wells. It is not doubted that such an arrangement would be entirely satisfactory to our friends abroad; particularly if the commission could be induced to sit, during a portion of the year, at Sheffield and Manchester, in order to become informed in regard to the necessities of English manufacturers, and where it could have prepared, without trouble or expense to itself, tariff schedules for steel, iron, cotton, and woolen goods, &c., &c.'

THE *Army and Navy Journal*, referring to an absurd report of the sum General Wool, as an officer of the army, at one time saved from his salary, says: "It is safe to say that there is not now, nor was there ever an officer in the Army, entirely dependent on his pay—as nine-tenths of them are—who could live five months without drawing pay, much less five years; and further, that no officer of the Army under the grade of General could save one-half of twenty thousand dollars out of his pay in a whole lifetime, even if he lived as long as General Wool did."

A CORRESPONDENT speaks of Senator Cameron as "the Thurlow Weed of Pennsylvania." Wonder if that was intended for praise? By the way, Forney's *Chronicle* says Senator Cameron has inherited $1,000,000 from his lately deceased father-in-law, McCormick, of Harrisburg. The old chief ought to assist the "shorts" in the late Treasury contest in making their agreements good. Our friend Quay should make application for a share of the old gentleman's windfall. P. S.—It is "Don," not his father, who has fallen heir to a million. And he will keep it, too!

THE new building of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York, like our Library Hall, has fine store rooms on the ground floor. The building is at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue—a long way from the present business centers. Nevertheless, Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Sons are to remove their elegant book establishment to one of the stores on the 1st of May, and others will doubtless follow. A well filled general book store should be one of the features of our Library Hall.

SEVENTEEN thousand two hundred persons have taken out books from the Boston Public Library during the year, and that number is about one to eight and a half of all the inhabitants of the city. When shall we have a library in Pittsburgh which will be resorted to by so large a proportion of the population? Pittsburgh is a larger city than Boston, and we have a library building superior to that of the "Hub," but we want a few men with the spirit of Lennox to fill the shelves.

THE Attorney General's office, Washington, has settled the question of the distribution of the moneys obtained from the brokers of Wall street as penalties for violation of the law imposing a tax on their capital in actual use. Assessor Webster, who instituted the proceedings, is to receive $24,000 as his moiety. Mr. Webster is now making preparations to sue Belmont & Co., Lockwood & Co., and a number of wealthy foreign bankers for the taxes they owe the Government.

ST. LOUIS may take courage. Private advices from Liverpool state that some wheat forwarded in sailing vessels from New Orleans, received there from St. Louis, had arrived *warm*, but not damaged. Why should there be any more difficulty in shipping grain from the mouth of the Mississippi than "round the Horn" from San Francisco to New York? This is done continually.

A CHICAGO paper maintains that, notwithstanding all that appears in the journals of that city, society, in general and particular, is not growing worse. It is because we know nearly everything of what is going on that the world appears to be growing worse. So much for the improved means of communication—the telegraph, railroads and newspapers. With most persons this view of the subject will be as unsatisfactory as it is superficial.

HON. A. W. BILLINGS, member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, has become insane, and been placed in the Canandaigue (N. Y.) Insane Asylum. As to the others remaining at Springfield nothing is said,—so their sanity is presumed.

REV. J. G. WHITE, of Illinois, lecturer on the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church, was mobbed in Columbus, Ohio, on the night of the 4th instant. He was several times struck with stones, but not seriously hurt. The police took care of him.

FRANK P. BLAIR is living at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. He has gone into the insurance, as a kind of last resort for broken down gentlemen.

Napoleon told Madame de Stael that the most deserving woman was the one who had borne the most children. A modern Frenchman, holding the same opinion, has just petitioned the French Senate for a law bestowing rewards on those parents who have the greatest number of children, and levying a tax on old bachelors. The Senate gravely considered it for an hour or two, but laid it aside, perhaps out of respect to the Empress and the Catholic priests.

Bitter Fruits of Experience Without It.

A Paris letter referring to the debate of the Corps Legislatif on our trade and protection, says that the dissatisfaction of the country, and the strength of the protectionist feeling and party, which have so greatly increased of late, have already compelled the government to rescind the decree by which plain calicoes and other materials to be used for re-exportation, are at present temporarily admitted, and also to agree to a general parliamentary commission of inquiry into the whole subject. All parties admit that the commercial policy pursued for the last ten years has created great sufferings and loss in many branches of trade, and that some modifications will be found to be necessary. The picture which M. Estancelin, a deputy of the north, drew of the manufacturing distress of that part of the country was quite appalling, and something, he said, "must be done to relieve it, or he would not answer for the consequences. In his department of the Seine-Inferieure, he said, the number of factories had decreased from 233 to 188, and the value of property had fallen fifty per cent. The whole manufacturing north was in a state of ruin, such as had not been witnessed since 1788.

PERSONAL.

A major in the United States army was crossing from England in one of the Cunard steamers, when one afternoon a band on deck played Yankee Doodle." A gruff Englishman who stood by inquired whether that was the tune the old cow died of. "Not at all," retorted the major, "that is the tune the old bull died of!"

The cable brings the mysterious announcement from Vienna that the Archduchess Elizabeth, a member of the Imperial family of Austria, has fled from her home and kindred, and from Austria generally, by way of Ireland, why Elizabeth should fly were not informed. She is a cousin of the Emperor, is thirty-nine years of age, and has been married twice; first, to her cousin, Ferdinand of Modena, who died in 1849, and secondly to another cousin, the Duke of Charles Ferdinand, who is a near general of cavalry and an old man. By her first husband she had a daughter living, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, who was married two years ago to a Bavarian prince, and has just had a child. The fugitive Elizabeth is therefore a grandmother at thirty-nine, and that calamity to a handsome, proud-spirited woman may have something to do with her self-exile to the wilds of America.

Prince Pierre is imprisoned in one of those towers on the Seine, called originally in St. Louis's day, Cesar's Tower, but known since 1574 as Montgomery's Tower, because in it was imprisoned the Count de Montgomery, who accidentally killed Henry II. in a tournament in 1560, and who was beheaded by Catherine de Medicis on Place de Greve for having borne arms against France. Those towers have had something of their antique gloom since they have been fitted up for modern prisoners of rank and the lodgings head the name of the prison. Outward, the famous financier, was for years imprisoned in the rooms on the ground floor now occupied by Prince Pierre. They consist of two small rooms and a sitting room. The walls are of stone, and the windows, two narrow windows, with many iron bars, let in daylight, but they are so high up that prisoner cannot see anything that is passing on the quay or river. There is little in the furniture—a table and some chairs and an iron bedstead. Prince Pierre has not been allowed to retain his servants, and is waited on by the usual jail attendants.

The Boston *Post*, writing of the late Mr. Gottschalk, says: A great portion of his life has been spent in the West Indies and South America, his genius and temperament being strongly tropical. Luxurious in all his tastes and elegant even to foppishness in his dress, his person, he was the Adonis of the concert room, the Don Juan off the stage. He lived a pre-eminently fast life, accumulating fortunes by his wonderful talent and popularity only to spend them as fast as acquired in fashionable dissipation. Wine, opium, gallantry and the gaming table helped speed the life of this great genius. Once he fled from San Francisco to escape an enraged party who lynched the vessels with a rope for the gay deceiver. His music partakes of his character of the man. It is sensuous, brilliant, dreamy with sentimental legend and coruscating with gorgeous effects. None of his compositions possess the real depth of thought and expression which can make them great. But he was a master of his piano. Both his compositions and his unexcelled skill of performance were wonderful in their development of the capacities of that instrument.

The oldest man in Ohio is Mr. John Folgate, of Jefferson, Wayne county. He was born in March, 1765, and is therefore now in his one hundred and fifth year. Mr. Folgate was too old to be in the war of 1812. He voted for General Washington at his first and second elections as President, and has voted at every Presidential election since, voting successively the Whig and Republican tickets. He employs himself making whip-stocks and axe handles. He uses a draw knife to handle yet, and up to the last five or six years he was in the habit of making as many as eight hundred to Wooster with a load of axe handles or hay forks, and would return home before any of the neighbors were out of bed, having walked about nine miles. It is only late in life he was in the habit of taking a morning dram, and for many years has used no intoxicating drink, nor tobacco in any form. He has for many years been a faithful, exemplary Christian, and a member of the Evangelical church. He still shows but little of the pressure of years. His sight is a little dim and his ear somewhat dull of hearing; but he is cheerful and converses freely; is willing to live on, but is waiting patiently and trustfully for the Master to take a transfer to the Church triumphant.

Persons who invested their spare dollars in the Cascade Opera House "drawn" a few years ago, may feel some interest in perusing the following "sequel" from the St. Louis *Times* of the 3d inst.: "We published the fact yesterday that Roger H. Lee, the missing agent of A. M. Lee, of Prairie du Rocher, had been found in the western part of the State, where he had been engaged in farming. The search for him was commenced in December, but was unsuccessful. Only by accident did he finally hear of his father's death and his sudden rise to fortune thereby. A. H. Lee was a merchant miller at Prairie du Rocher, Illinois, where, by pretty close attention to business, he had acquired property to the value of about $40,000, when, by a rare turn of fortune's wheel, he became the possessor of the Cascade Opera House. This he disposed of for $200,000 cash, putting $140,000 of it in the Manchester Temple of this city, secured by mortgage. After winning the Opera House, he distributed among his early friends $40,000, the sum he was worth when the capricious goddess smiled upon him. The present sale is valued at about $200,000, which is to be divided among six children, giving them each $33,000.

Miss Kellogg has been chirping and twittering gally in Washington, the object of no end of attention and gallantry, and airing her pretty coquetry in the atmos. We read of her in letters describing "Life in the Capital," as "the lovely prima donna who made the Arlington Hotel a select bower of beauty and melody." She sang at Admiral Dahlgren's at the reception to Prince Arthur, and His Royal Highness complimented her, and gave her the rose from his but'on-hole. And when Mrs. Edward Mathews gave her second matinee there was Marie Louise in a mauve colored dress, and an Elizabethan ruff, singing divinely, or, if not singing, talking in all the modern languages to the Barons and Counts of the diplomatic portion of the guests who coruscated and cavorted among her. All the brilliant ladies, from the Rodixcos, Calacazys, Bristeds and others, complimented her as she warbled artlessly and fashionably, accompanying herself on several notes, and they were at a loss which to admire most, her pure voice or her forbearance. At Mrs. Fish's she experienced a similar felicity, at Mrs. Sherman's also, and it is even rumored that a great personage, the President himself, bows to her fascination and is enfranced by her melodious talent. Her private successes eclipsed her triumphs in public, for it seems the *grandes dames* of Washington, among whom Miss Kellogg circulated, do not effect the theater, but fondly prefer cozy little parties, where she becomes and a few favored beaux are the society, and where manners and dress and family are something not to be sneered at. Little Kellogg will be more "Grecian" than ever in her "bend" after her Washington experience.

VIENNA FLOWER SCENTED

GLYCERINE.

For the Cure and Prevention of Chapped Hands, Lips, &c. producing an Inflammation of the Skin Upon the most delicate subject, as is usual with Glycerine, ordinarily found in the shops.

PREPARED BY

ALFRED J. RANKIN,

Practical Pharmacist,

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SOME REASONS WHY

DR. SARGENT'S

BACKACHE PILLS

HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstructions, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—We can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

DENTIST,

Will resume the practice of his Profession for a short time, beginning January 6th.

Office—No. 157 FOURTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant streets. tf

G. C. MONAHAN,

ARCHITECT,

69 FRAZIER'S BLOCK, DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates prepared of Country and City Residences, Business Houses, Public Buildings, Mills, Factories, &c.

CANARY BIRDS, AQUARIUMS,

GOLD FISH, FERN CASES,
RUSTIC BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,
IMMORTELLES, BOUQUETS, &c., &c.,

For sale by JNO. R. & A. MURDOCH,

Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, JR.'S

Pittsburgh Advertising Agency,

No. 143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advertisements inserted at lowest possible rates. Send for a list.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

DOMESTIC GOODS

Lonsdale, Bay Mills, Tuscarora, Wamsutta and New York Mills

SHIRTING MUSLINS.

3-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached

Utica and Pequot Sheetings.

NEW AND CHOICE STYLES IN

Barnsley Damask Table Linens,

SHIRTING LINENS, PILLOW LINENS AND

Sheeting Linens,

IN FULL ASSORTMENT.

New Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.

A Very Superior Quality of

BLACK ALPACA,

32 INCHES WIDE, AT 75 CENTS.

IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,

Black and Fancy Dress Silks,

IN GREAT VARIETY AND LOW PRICES

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Gray & Logan

HAVE REMOVED FROM

NO. 47 SIXTH ST.,

TO

89 FIFTH AVENUE,

Until Improvements on Old Store are completed.

Our Stock is Still

LARGE AND COMPLETE

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, AND

GREAT BARGAINS

WILL BE OFFERED DURING THIS MONTH.

Gray & Logan,

89 FIFTH AVENUE.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK. JOHN J. M'DERMOTT.

REMOVAL.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Flour and Seed Dealers,

Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,

No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

HATS AND CAPS.

Special Notice

IS DIRECTED TO THE ANNUAL CLOSING SALE AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

No 105 Market Street,

COMMENCING AT THIS DATE.

The entire Stock in the Wholesale and Retail Department will be sold at a

GREAT

REDUCTION,

And a great part of it at less than cost, as it must be reduced preparatory to invoicing.

Particular attention is invited to the magnificent assortment of

HATS

AND THE GREAT SACRIFICE

IN PRICES,

Of the largest and most attractive line of VELVETS and SATINS to be found in the city.

Birds of Paradise,
Ostrich Plumes, Sea Gulls,
Willow Plumes and
Brazillian Birds,

AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

If you want Bargains be sure and not overlook this sale, at

105 Market Street.

Gent's Beaver Gloves and Collars,

$2 50 TO $10 00.

Improvement!

THE PERFECT COMBUSTION

FIRE GRATE.

This Improvement consists of an Open Back of Grate Bars, which can be attached to any Old or New Grate Basket. IT IS FREE FROM DUST! It can be seen in use at the Monongahela House and St. Charles Hotel.

REFERENCES:

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J. & H. Phillips, A. & S. Wilson,
J. McC. Creighton, Geo. Allen.

COSTS ONLY $2 00.

FOR SALE AT 26 AND 28 ST. CLAIR ST.

State and County Rights for sale. Send for a Circular. Address

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NEW CASTLE, PA.

CARPETS.

Woolen Druggets

AND

FELT CARPETS,

1¼, 2, 2¼, 3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾ Yards Wide.

BORDERED SQUARES,

SUITABLE FOR PARLORS.

Dining Room Crumb Cloths,

Woolen, Linen and Cotton.

At Lower Prices than Last Season,

Notwithstanding the undiminished Tariff on these Goods.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS REDUCED.

Oliver McClintock & Co.,

Have Marked Down Prices to correspond with the Times.

BRUSSELS, 3-PLY,

INGRAIN AND COMMON

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Druggets, &c.,

AT LESS THAN LAST SEASON'S RATES.

We have the Largest Assortment and make the

LOWEST PRICES.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

McCallum Bros.,

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, &c.,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

CARPETS.

Druggets,
Drugget Squares,
Oil Cloths,
Matting,
Window Shades.

SLEIGH ROBES, &c

Flour and Seed Dealers,

Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,

No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Previous to taking stock, we offer many of our goods at REDUCED PRICES.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SIXTY GROSS

GOOD BLACK

Lead Pencils,

AT $1 60.

The trade will find the above to be excellent in quality and astonishingly cheap. It is a job lot and we shall run on many of them. Quite a number of many or most of the 10 cent retail Pencils. They are FINISHED, and the lead marked "Black Lead," while the wood cuts easily. They are made of CEDAR. Pulup in one gross lots. Order ONCE, so we have but a small lot. No quantity less than one gross sold.

HARDWARE.

ARTIZAN WORKS.

JACOB KINZER,

Gray Iron Castings, Latches, and General Domestic

HARDWARE.

Kinzer's Patent Fruit and Preserve Stamp,

Nos. 37, 39 and 41 Penn Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A Superior Quality of Small GRAY IRON CASTINGS made to order.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

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HARDWARE,

52 Wood Street,

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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BANKERS,

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City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 8, 1870.

Our local money market continues in an easy condition. But with an active demand for loans, there is little difficulty with lenders in putting out their means on good security. Borrowers who can give good collateral in the shape of Government, State or municipal bonds or bank stock, or other sound dividend securities, can get money cheap. Outside rates are about the same as last reported.

—In local stocks we have little to note that is new. Most of the prime local stocks are held at the highest quotations established by former transactions.

—Allegheny Valley 7-30 Bonds sold at Mellwraith's Stock Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, last evening at 85.

—The bond market is quiet, with a slight yielding in prices on some issues, and an advance on others. The Funding Bill appears to have induced some partially informed holders to sell; it being, apparently, imagined that the Six Per Cents would be compulsorily converted into the new issues, whereas the holders would have the option of accepting par in gold for them or the new issues. The tenor of the best advice from Washington is to the effect that the bill is almost certain of adoption in substantially its present form, excepting possibly the last section relative to banking. The advance in gold and the firmness of the foreign markets have prevented the offering of more bonds which might have been anticipated, except on the older issues.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bonds.	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	113	113¾	113¾	
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds '64	113½	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds '65, 5-20s	113½	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds '67	114	115¾	115¾	
U. S. Bonds '68	114	115¾	115¾	
10-40s	112½	113	113	
Gold	120½	120½	120½	

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	120½	120¾		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	113½	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	113½	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113½	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113½	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, new iss., '65	113½	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114½	114¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114½	114¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112½	112¾	¼	
U. S. Currency	111½	111¾	¼	

—Gold sold to-day, says the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, at the Gold Exchange at 120¾ One year ago to-day it sold at the same Exchange at 132½, a reduction in premium of 11½ per cent. If during the year gold continues to go down at the same rate as in the past year, on the 8 h of February, 1871, it will be 7⅝, and will bring legal tenders and National Bank notes so near to the value of gold in our currency matters it would be but a single step to par. We are getting on very well, in paying our debt, in selling our gold that is not needed for any purpose in the Treasury, and the time is not distant when a Government bond, at 4 per cent. interest, payable quarterly in gold, will be at par in our market. The purchasers of United States 6 per cent. only get 4 per cent. for their money; $180.000 of 10-40 5s were sold at a premium to-day of 1½ per cent. Capital will as is rapidly accumulating, and it will seek safe investment. The estimate of the Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue is, that we have $46,000,000 of annual surplus of national production over national consumption. This is a sum equal to one-fourth of our interest-bearing national debt, and this sum each year is for investment. The financial heavens are clearing up, and with the same prudence that at Washington, we cannot discern in any storms in the future.

—The changes in the quotations at the New York Stock Exchange have shown a decidedly "bullish" feeling this week. It has extended to the entire list, and imparted unusual activity to the market.

The following table, made from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 8, 1870.	9 00	11 30	1 45	2 30	3 30
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	196¾	196¾	197¼		
Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾		
Harlem	143		143		
Reading	96¾	97	97⅛		
Michigan Central	118		118		
Michigan Southern	89¾		89¾		
Illinois Central	142		142½		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98	98¼	98¼		
Chicago and Northwestern	72¾		72¾		
Do. preferred	87		87		
Rock Island	112¾		112¾		
St. Paul	72		72		
St. Paul preferred	87		87		
Toledo and Wabash	71		71		
Toledo and Wabash pref.	72		72		
Fort Wayne	96		96		
Chicago and Alton					
Ohio and Mississippi	35		35		
Western Union Telegraph	41		41		
Pacific Mail					
Adams Express	63½		63½		
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	32½		32½		
American M. U. Express	25½		25½		
United States Express	50		50		
Merchants' Union Express					
Gold	120¾	120¾	120¾		

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	197¾	197¾		¼
Erie	29¾	29¾		
Harlem	143			
Reading	97	97⅛	⅛	
Mich. Central	118½	118½		
Mich. Southern	89¾	89¾		
Illinois Central	140	142½	2	
Cleve. and Pitts.	98½	98¼		¼
Chicago and North	72¾	72¾		
Do. preferred	87	87		
Rock Island	112¾	112¾		
St. Paul	72½	72		½
Do. preferred	87	87		
Tol. and Wabash	71	71		
Ft. Wayne	96	96		
Chicago and Alton	91½	91½		
Ohio and Miss.	34¾	34¾		
Western U. Tel.	39½	39½		
Pacific Mail	41	41		
Adams Express	64	63¾		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	32½	32½		
American M. U. Ex	25½	25½		
U. S. Express	50	50		
Merch. U. Ex	6			

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he can purchase and sell on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, February 8, 1870. }

The weather to-day was too disagreeable for out-door operations, unless necessary, to be a light trade done. Prices are without much change since our last, and we quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is not many coming to market, at present, though there is a fair amount in store. We quote choice to extra in fair demand at $5 00@5 75. Poor and mixed lots are nominal in price, ranging from $2 50 up to $2 75 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7@8c ₩ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—Common to prime butter is coming in more than adequate to the demand. We quote good to prime roll at 28@30c, and extra choice at 30@32c. Common and inferior grades dull and nominal in price.

BEANS—The market is dull, with but a light demand at prices ranging at $2 35@2 75 ₩ bush, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD.—We quote S. C. hams at 18@19c ₩ lb; bacon shoulders at 13½@13½c; S. C. shoulders at 14½c; rib sides 16c; clear rib side 16½c; clear sides 17c; lard in tierces 16½@16½; lard in buckets 17@17½c; lard in kegs 17½@17¾c. F. Sellers & Co.'s family lard, in 3 and 5 ₩ packages, 20c ₩ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $28 50.

BROOM CORN—The market is firm with sales reported at from 10c@8c ₩ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged. The stocks are fair for the season. We quote Western Reserve at 17@17½c; Factory (Ludlow) and New York Goshen at 18@20c ₩ lb, Limberger 19@20, and Sweitzer 20@22 ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is quiet with very little demand at previous prices. We quote good to choice dried apples at 8@9c ₩ lb; peaches 9@10c for halves, and 20c ₩ lb for pared. Blackberries 11c ₩ lb, and pitted cherries 30c ₩ lb.

CIDER—Dull and nominal in price, ranging from $5@8 ₩ bbl, as to quality and size of barrel.

EGGS—Sales of warranted fresh at 25c ₩ dozen.

HAY—The receipts by country wagons light, with sales at $15@23 ₩ ton, as to quality. Baled timothy from store $18@22.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales in a retail way in the Diamond market at $10 2@11 25 ₩ cwt., as to amount purchased, size, quality, etc.

HUSKS—Sales at 3c ₩ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₩ bbl.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil at $1 00@1 02 and No 2 at 90c ₩ gallon.

ONIONS—Choice onions are scarce and firm at $2 75@3, and fair to good quoted at $2 25@2 50 ₩ barrel.

SALT—We quote by car load at $1 75 ₩ barrel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens are scarce with a good demand 16@16c ₩ lb; dressed turkeys 18@20c, and ducks 17@18c ₩ lb. Live chickens 50c@$1 ₩ pair.

SAUSAGE—Cover seed is more active at 8@9c; 8 25@10 bush, and $8 50 in a retail way. Timothy seed is firm at $4 75@5 00 ₩ bushel. Flax seed quoted nominally at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bushel.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00@5 50 ₩ bbl, as to quality.

FLOUR—Demand moderate, and the market is quiet and unchanged. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00, and good to choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ₩ barrel. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour is dull at $3 25@3 50 per cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1 60@1 65 ₩ bushel, and scarce. Rye flour $5 00.

GRAIN—Although there is very little wheat coming in market, except that bought West and South by the mills, red winter is slow of sale at $1 15@1 18 for good to choice. Ear corn from first hands is nominally 75@80c. Rye is more firm with offers to buy at 90c, but holders are asking more. A few lots sold at 93c in bushel. Oats on the track are dull at 48@47c. We quote new nominally spring barley at $1 00@1 05, and fall at $1 10 ₩ bushel.

WHISKY—We quote high wines at $1 00; common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, February 9, 1870. }

REFINED OIL—We have the first sales to report yesterday made for some time past, and they are not large. Prices yesterday seemed weak. Spot is quoted at 29½c. March to July is nominal at 31c, and for March to August 31c is bid. The sales reported were as follows:

500 bbls last half of February at.....29¾c
2,000 bbls, 500 each month April to July, at 31c

CRUDE OIL—There was very little doing in crude, the market continuing very dull. We cannot give anything like correct quotations for future lines. Holders and buyers still continue as far apart as possible, until necessity compels one or the other to yield. The sales reported were as follows:

500 bbls spot at.....13c
1,000 bbls spot at.....13c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, February 8.—Market quiet; holders ask $1 70@1 75 in tanks for crude, and $1 10@$1 05 here. Can hear of no transactions.

MEADVILLE, PA., February 8, 11 A. M.—Market unchanged in every respect; $4 25 at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., February 8.—Market firmer; offering and selling at $1 70.

PLEASANTVILLE, February 8.—Market quiet and nothing doing. We quote at $1 10, the standing price at wells.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.—Market quiet; prime light straw to white 29c; standard white 28½@29c; crude 16c.

NEW YORK, February 8, 2:15 P. M.—Market quiet and weak at 16¾@16¾c for crude, and 30½c for refined.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PLEASANTVILLE, February 8, 12 M.—Market very quiet; holding firm, and prices nominal at $4 10.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., February 8, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet; buyers are offering $4 00@4 05; holders are asking $4 10.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 11:30 A. M.—Market dull and nothing doing; quotations nominal. February 29½c; March 29½@29¾c; April to March or April to August 31c; crude 15½c.

OIL CITY, February 8, 12:15 P. M.—Market dull; nothing doing at all; $4 25@5 00 on broad gauge cars.

TITUSVILLE, February 8.—Market unchanged and nothing doing. Prices nominal at $4 55 @4 60.

TIDIOUTE, February 8, 2:30 P. M.—Market quiet at $4 55.

PETROLEUM CENTER, PA., February 8, 12 M.—Market quiet and firm; sales at $4 70.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 2:30 P. M.—Market dull and weaker, without, however, any quotable change in prices. February 29½c; March 29½@29¾c; March or April to August 31c; crude 15½c.

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—Allegheny Valley 7-30 Bonds sold at Mellwraith's Stock Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, last evening at 85.

—The bond market is quiet, with a slight yielding in prices on some issues, and an advance on others. The Funding Bill appears to have induced some partially informed holders to sell; it being, apparently, imagined that the Six Per Cents would be compulsorily converted into the new issues, whereas the holders would have the option of accepting par in gold for them or the new issues. The tenor of the best advice from Washington is to the effect that the bill is almost certain of adoption in substantially its present form, excepting possibly the last section relative to banking. The advance in gold and the firmness of the foreign markets have prevented the offering of more bonds which might have been anticipated, except on the older issues.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bonds.	Morn.	Noon.	Close
U. S. Bonds '81	113	113¾	113¾	
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds '64	113½	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds '65, 5-20s	113½	114¾	114¾	
U. S. Bonds '67	114	115¾	115¾	
U. S. Bonds '68	114	115¾	115¾	
10-40s	112½	113	113	
Gold	120½	120¾	120¾	

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	120½	120¾		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	113½	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	113½	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	113½	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	113½	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, new iss., '65	113½	113¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	114½	114¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	114½	114¾	¼	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	112½	112¾	¼	
U. S. Currency	111½	111¾	¼	

—Gold sold to-day, says the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, at the Gold Exchange at 120¾ One year ago to-day it sold at the same Exchange at 132½, a reduction in premium of 11½ per cent. If during the year gold continues to go down at the same rate as in the past year, on the 8 h of February, 1871, it will be 7⅝, and will bring legal tenders and National Bank notes so near to the value of gold in our currency matters it would be but a single step to par. We are getting on very well, in paying our debt, in selling our gold that is not needed for any purpose in the Treasury, and the time is not distant when a Government bond, at 4 per cent. interest, payable quarterly in gold, will be at par in our market. The purchasers of United States 6 per cent. only get 4 per cent. for their money; $180.000 of 10-40 5s were sold at a premium to-day of 1½ per cent. Capital will as is rapidly accumulating, and it will seek safe investment. The estimate of the Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue is, that we have $46,000,000 of annual surplus of national production over national consumption. This is a sum equal to one-fourth of our interest-bearing national debt, and this sum each year is for investment. The financial heavens are clearing up, and with the same prudence that at Washington, we cannot discern in any storms in the future.

—The changes in the quotations at the New York Stock Exchange have shown a decidedly "bullish" feeling this week. It has extended to the entire list, and imparted unusual activity to the market.

The following table, made from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

February 8, 1870.	9 00	11 30	1 45	2 30	3 30
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M
New York Central	196¾	196¾	197¼		
Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾		
Harlem	143		143		
Reading	96¾	97	97⅛		
Michigan Central	118		118		
Michigan Southern	89¾		89¾		
Illinois Central	142		142½		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	98	98¼	98¼		
Chicago and Northwestern	72¾		72¾		
Do. preferred	87		87		
Rock Island	112¾		112¾		
St. Paul	72		72		
St. Paul preferred	87		87		
Toledo and Wabash	71		71		
Toledo and Wabash pref.	72		72		
Fort Wayne	96		96		
Chicago and Alton					
Ohio and Mississippi	35		35		
Western Union Telegraph	41		41		
Pacific Mail					
Adams Express	63½		63½		
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	32½		32½		
American M. U. Express	25½		25½		
United States Express	50		50		
Merchants' Union Express					
Gold	120¾	120¾	120¾		

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	197¾	197¾		¼
Erie	29¾	29¾		
Harlem	143			
Reading	97	97⅛	⅛	
Mich. Central	118½	118½		
Mich. Southern	89¾	89¾		
Illinois Central	140	142½	2	
Cleve. and Pitts.	98½	98¼		¼
Chicago and North	72¾	72¾		
Do. preferred	87	87		
Rock Island	112¾	112¾		
St. Paul	72½	72		½
Do. preferred	87	87		
Tol. and Wabash	71	71		
Ft. Wayne	96	96		
Chicago and Alton	91½	91½		
Ohio and Miss.	34¾	34¾		
Western U. Tel.	39½	39½		
Pacific Mail	41	41		
Adams Express	64	63¾		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	32½	32½		
American M. U. Ex	25½	25½		
U. S. Express	50	50		
Merch. U. Ex	6			

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he can purchase and sell on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, February 8, 1870. }

The weather to-day was too disagreeable for out-door operations, unless necessary, to be a light trade done. Prices are without much change since our last, and we quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is not many coming to market, at present, though there is a fair amount in store. We quote choice to extra in fair demand at $5 00@5 75. Poor and mixed lots are nominal in price, ranging from $2 50 up to $2 75 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 7@8c ₩ gallon as to quality.

BUTTER—Common to prime butter is coming in more than adequate to the demand. We quote good to prime roll at 28@30c, and extra choice at 30@32c. Common and inferior grades dull and nominal in price.

BEANS—The market is dull, with but a light demand at prices ranging at $2 25@2 75 ₩ bush, as to quality.

BACON AND LARD.—We quote S. C. hams at 18@19c ₩ lb; bacon shoulders at 13½@13½c; S. C. shoulders at 14½c; rib sides 16c; clear rib side 16½c; clear sides 17c; lard in tierces 16½@16½; lard in buckets 17@17½c; lard in kegs 17½@17¾c. F. Sellers & Co.'s family lard, in 3 and 5 ₩ packages, 20c ₩ lb.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $28 50.

BROOM CORN—The market is firm with sales reported at from 10c@8c ₩ lb, as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged. The stocks are fair for the season. We quote Western Reserve at 17@17½c; Factory (Ludlow) and New York Goshen at 18@20c ₩ lb, Limberger 19@20, and Sweitzer 20@22 ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is quiet with very little demand at previous prices. We quote good to choice dried apples at 8@9c ₩ lb; peaches 9@10c for halves, and 20c ₩ lb for pared. Blackberries 11c ₩ lb, and pitted cherries 30c ₩ lb.

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LIME—We quote Cleveland white lime at $2 @2 25 ₩ bbl.

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ONIONS—Choice onions are scarce and firm at $2 75@3, and fair to good quoted at $2 25@2 50 ₩ barrel.

SALT—We quote by car load at $1 75 ₩ barrel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens are scarce with a good demand 16@16c ₩ lb; dressed turkeys 18@20c, and ducks 17@18c ₩ lb. Live chickens 50c@$1 ₩ pair.

SAUSAGE—Cover seed is more active at $8 @9; 8 25@10 bush, and $8 50 in a retail way. Timothy seed is firm at $4 75@5 00 ₩ bushel. Flax seed quoted nominally at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bushel.

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FLOUR—Demand moderate, and the market is quiet and unchanged. We quote good to choice red winter wheat flour at $5 50@6 00, and good to choice spring at $5 25@5 75 ₩ barrel. Common grades nominal in price, with little inquiry. Buckwheat flour is dull at $3 25@3 50 per cwt. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1 60@1 65 ₩ bushel, and scarce. Rye flour $5 00.

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New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 120¾.

NEW YORK, February 8—P. M.

THE ABSORBING TOPIC.

The decision yesterday rendered by the United States Supreme Court in regard to the legal tender act, and the bearing of this decision on the different markets, viz: Central, Erie, Hard, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Illinois Central, Pittsburgh, Northwestern, Rock Island, St. Paul, Wabash and Reading amounts to $150,000,000, on which the difference in interest between currency and gold at 7 per cent. amounts to $1,750,000. The New York Central Company had $2,000,000 bonds falling due on February 1st; $1,400,000 of these bonds have been paid. The Rock Island Company has about $1,200,000 bonds falling due between now and July. This Company realized a premium of over 20 per cent. on its sale of $2,000,000 stock, which would more than equalize the premium in gold on its maturing bonds, providing payments for the sale bonds should be demanded in gold. The latest available returns show that $150,000,000 of sale obligations, the interest on which since 1862 has been paid almost exclusively in currency, except the suspended Sales, now become payable, both interest and principal, in coin.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4 to 6 ₩ cent. for call loans.

STERLING

Steady at 108¾@109¼.

GOLD

Opened at 120¾, fell to 120¾, and closed at 120¾. Carrying rates 2@3¾ ₩ cent. Clearances $23,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Quite dull and a fraction lower, but closed steady. Sales at noon $1,195,000 '62 1-04@1-04; do '64 1-05@1-05; do '65 1-04@1-04; do new 1-04@1-03; do 67, 1-12@1-12; do 68, 1-12@1-12; Pacific, 1-07@1-07; Central, 1-07@1-07; Funded, 1-12@1-12. The Treasury Department has received in its purchases of bonds about $1,000 of the Compound bonds stolen from the Ocean Bank, but the owners cannot obtain any redress, as the Government does not recognize any caveat filed against Coupon bonds.

STATE BONDS

Quiet and steady. Sales at noon: old Tennessees 57; new do 45; old Virginias 62½; new do 66; old North Carolinas 46½; new do 50½; Louisianas levee 65, 70.

THE STOCK MARKET

Has been strong, with Vanderbilt stocks and Lake shares as the prominent features. It is reported in the latter stock is under the manipulation of the Vanderbilt party. The rise in New York Central and Hudson was assisted by a report that the Company will collect passenger fares in gold. A few days ago it was said the principal dealings have been in Rock Island, which is the latest addition to the New York Central and Ohio and Mississippi were noticeably strong. The upward course of the market to-day was directly due to strong speculative influences.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 58½; Cumberland 32; Western Union Telegraph 37¾; Quicksilver 16; Mariposa preferred 21½; Adams Express 63½; Wells Fargo 32½; American 25; United States 50; Pacific Mail 41¼; New York Central 97¾; Erie 29¾; do preferred 42; Harlem 144; do preferred 134; Hudson Scrip 90¾; Reading 97; Michigan Central 118¾; Lake Shore 89¾; Illinois Central 142; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 97¾; Northwestern 72½; do preferred 87; Rock Island 112¾; St. Paul 72; do preferred 87; Fort Wayne 96¾; Terre Haute 71¾; do preferred 72; Chicago and Alton 91½; do preferred 118; Ohio and Mississippi 35¾; New Jersey Central 106½; Central Ohio 30; Panama 140; Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 85; Toledo and Wabash 71; Canton Company 58½; Quicksilver 16; Mariposa preferred 21½; Adams Express 63½; Wells Fargo 32½; American 25; United States 50; Pacific Mail 41¼; New York Central 97¾; Erie 29¾; do preferred 42; Harlem 144; do preferred 134; Hudson Scrip 90¾; Reading 97; Michigan Central 118¾; Lake Shore 89¾; Illinois Central 142; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 97¾; Northwestern 72½; do preferred 87; Rock Island 112¾; St. Paul 72; do preferred 87; Fort Wayne 96¾; Terre Haute 71¾; do preferred 72; Chicago and Alton 91½; do preferred 118; Ohio and Mississippi 35¾; New Jersey Central 106½; Central Ohio 30; Panama 140; Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 85; Toledo and Wabash 71; Canton Company 58½;

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Cotton favors buyers; sales 1,200 bales at 29½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 1,500 barrels; dull and heavy; sales 5,000 bbls at $5 60@5 80 for extra State; $5 65@5 90 for extra western; $6 05@6 30 for extra white wheat extra; $5 60@6 10 for round hoop Ohio; $6 30@6 50 for extra do. Rye flour $5 25@5 60 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 100 bbls at $4 75@5 75. Corn meal quiet; prime at only sales 900 bbls western at 95@99c; free; Brandywine $3 50@3 60. Wheat—receipts 20,000 bush at $1 16 for No 2 spring, delivered $1 20 for winter red Pennsylvania; $1 24@1 27½ for winter red and amber western; $1 47@1 45 for white Michigan; $1 50 for white Canada. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet; sales 8,000 bush State at 97½c. Beans—sales 400 bush at $2 25@2 30 for Canada. Corn—receipts for new mixed western $1 for new yellow Jersey; old mixed western nominal; 1,000 bush sold at 80c. Oats—receipts 1,200 bush; oats firm; sales 28,000 bush at 56@56c for western; 57@58c for State. Coffee—Rio firm; Sugar dull; sales 50 hhds Cuba at 9¼@9¾ Molasses dull. Petroleum dull; crude 15½c; refined for crude, and 31½c for refined. Rice dull; Coffee dull. Hops quiet; sales 100 bales at 9@15c. Pork heavy and dull; new mess $22@23 for prime and $23 25@26 for prime mess. Beef quiet; sales 100 tierces at $9@9 50 for India mess. Beef dull and nominal; sales 70 bbls at $7@8 50 for plain mess; heavy; sales 180 pkgs at 19¾@19¾c for shoulders, and 18¾@19c for hams. Middles quiet and heavy; sales 300 boxes long clear fancy brands at 16c; 100 boxes Cumberland, private terms. Lard quiet and heavy; sales 400 bbls at 13@13¼c for western. Lard lower and dull; sales 200 tierces at 13¾@13¾c for prime; sales 400 bbls at 13¾@13¾c for kettle rendered; also, 1,000 tierces steam, at 13¾c. Butter steady; fair demand; sales 500 pkgs at 30@32c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 16@18c. Freights to Liverpool nominally unchanged. Tallow firm.

LATEST.—Flour closed dull without decided change. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and heavy; sales 30,000 bush at 81 for mixed western in store and afloat. Oats dull and heavy at 56@57c for mixed western in store and afloat. Corn dull and heavy; sales 25,000 bush at 80@81c for mixed western in store and afloat. Beef dull and unchanged. Pork dull and declining; new mess $22 50@23 for new; prime $20 50@21 for old. Lard dull and heavy at 13¾@13¾c for steam and kettle rendered. Whisky dull at 90c. Freights to Liverpool steady; cotton 9-32d; wheat 7½d; corn 6½d.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Flour unchanged; family $5 30@5 40. Wheat steady; red winter $1 09@1 12; corn dull; supply large; 72@73c for old; 67@68c for white. Oats in moderate demand at 52@53c. Rye firm; fair to good 92@95c. Barley dull and unchanged; middling 74@75c. Tobacco firm at full rates. Whisky steady; sales of 1,000 bbls at 90c; unchanged; season about over; receipts 450 head. Provisions dull and prices nominal. Mess pork $27 50@28, but not

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice.

	Cents.
Caimes Elizabeth, Adamsburgh, Pa.	3c
Clarke Wm., Mercer, Pa.	3c
Burt Lizzie, Buchanan, Pa.	3c
Endwick M. C., Sardis, Pa.	3c
McKinstre M., Prospectville, Pa.	3c
Shooks H. H., Rochester, Pa.	3c

TWO CASES.—Deputy Mayor Nicholls had two common cases before him yesterday morning, which were disposed of in the usual way.

OFFICERS ELECTED.—S. L. Fullwood has been elected Captain, Wm. McConway First Lieutenant, and Wm. H. Bachus Second Lieutenant of Company "B," Duquesne Greys.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. John Encell, of Northern Ohio, will preach in the Christian Church, Hazlett building, Third ward, every evening this week and Sunday next.

HOUSE WANTED.—A house of five rooms, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is wanted by an advertiser. See "Wanted," on first page.

RARE CHANCE.—One of the finest toned and best finished pianos we have ever seen can be bought very low by calling at No. 70 Smithfield street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues.

SLIGHT FIRE.—An alarm was struck at 2:20 P. M. Monday from box 68, corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-sixth street, occasioned by the roof of a bakeroven, in the rear of Mr. Cochran's house on Penn street, taking fire. The flames were promptly extinguished. No damage was done.

FORTUNATE ARREST.—Thomas Gwild was arrested Monday evening at the Connellsville depot for drunk and disorderly, and locked up. It was found that he had fifty-three dollars in his possession and also a fine watch. Yesterday morning he was fined one dollar and costs, upon the payment of which he was discharged.

CANTATA SOCIETY.—Our music-loving citizens will be glad to learn that we are to have a second concert by this Society on Tuesday evening next, February 15th, which promises to be even more pleasing, if possible, than their first. Seats can be secured at Meller's, Saturday morning next, at 9 o'clock. See advertisement in another column.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—Major George W. Murphy and Lieutenant Iron during the month of January, involving a loss of $25,818, on which there was an insurance of $12,258. Nine started $15,563. The largest fire during the month was the packing room of the glass factory of Melling, Ratcp & Co., in Birmingham, on the 19th of January. Loss $11,443; insurance $6,193.

THE GREENSBURG PIKE.—We hear of inquiries concerning the resolution referred to the Committee of Councils, on Gas Lighting, in reference to the project of lighting the Greensburg pike with petroleum gas lamps, similar to those now in use in some private residences in East Liberty. The new Gas Committee will doubtless consider the matter and report in due time.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH FAIR.—The principal attraction at the City Hall this evening will be the juvenile concert in costume, under the direction of Mr. Kleber, which will certainly attract a large audience. On Thursday and Friday nights will be given tableaux by the ladies of the congregation. The Fair will close on Saturday evening, with the sale of all articles not disposed of previous to that time.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS ELECTED.—At the annual meeting of the National Refining and Storing Company, held in Miersch's Hall, on Monday, the following officers for the current year were elected: President—James Old; Treasurer—John Birmingham; Secretary—James Lee Old; Directors—James Old, M. Graver, A. M. Hackwell, Wm. Bachus, Wesley Speyer, James H. Smith, John Relder, J. P. Kauffman, F. A. Miersch.

COMPLIMENTARY.—A complimentary benefit will be given on Friday evening next to the clever John Moore, in Beamer's Varieties Theater on Penn avenue. Officer Moore, as our readers will recollect, was shot in the shoulder by "Snibbe" Arnold, from which he has not yet fully recovered. In consideration of this fact, there should be a full house, and our friends show their appreciation of his services better than by being in attendance that night.

FIRE AT AN OIL REFINERY.—At fifteen minutes past ten o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was sounded from box 67, corner of Thirty-third and Railroad streets, Twelfth ward, occasioned by the bursting of an oil still in Mr. Patterson & Co.'s refinery, located at the foot of Thirty-third street. The still contained, as we are informed, three hundred barrels of oil, and the loss will probably be a thousand dollars. The flames were confined to the still.

THE SCRIPTURAL TABLEAUX.—The second exhibition of tableaux vivants, representing Scriptural History, after the celebrated drawings of Gustave Doré, will be given this evening in Turner Hall, by the Pittsburgh Turner Association. These tableaux are well worthy extensive patronage, as they are admirably arranged and carefully presented. Prof. Conrad having given much time and patience to their perfect production, the public generally are invited to call and see them.

ABOUT PLANK ROADS.—The city should assume charge of the Braddock's Fields plank-road and place it in a proper condition for travel. At present it is little better than useless. The Sequestrator refused to turn it over to the city unless they would agree to keep it in perpetual good repair. This was refused, and no further negotiations towards the purchase of the road has ever taken place. The road would be traveled considerably if it was in a proper condition for the passage of vehicles.

LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lawrence Railroad Company took place January 10th, at which time the following named persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Wm. McCreery, G. W. Cass, J. N. McCullough, Thomas B. Messler and Wm. Harbaugh, Pittsburgh; Kent Jarvis, Massillon, and John Larwell, Wooster, Ohio. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors on the 31st ult., Wm. McCreery was elected President, and F. M. Hufenimon Secretary and Treasurer.

OPERATING ELSEWHERE.—An Indianapolis dispatch states that "two strangers, who registered their names as George F. Bates and S. F. Gray, Pittsburgh, have been swindling our business men for a day or two by means of forged drafts and checks, purchasing large amounts of property, &c. They eluded the vigilance of the police and escaped. There are doubtless the identical chaps who swindled two of our bankers out of $5,700, a few days ago, having come from the east with the avowed intended to set up business under the style of "Catherwood & Co."

THE PORT PERRY ACCIDENT.—This afternoon at four o'clock, the Coroner's Jury, in the case of Michael Dougherty, who was killed on Friday evening, a short distance east of Port Perry, by the McKeesport accommodation train, will assemble at the office of Capt. J. L. Wood, at Port Perry, to conclude their investigations. The friends of the deceased complained that, because of his being minus thirty or forty dollars when found on the track, and at their request, in order to have additional evidence concerning the whereabouts of the man previous to the accident, his coroner, &c. The inquest was adjourned till to-day.

The Late Financial Crash—The Case Disposed of by the Receiver.

Mayor Brush on Monday held an investigation in the matter of the alleged gambling house on Sixth street, which, as our readers will recollect, was "pulled" on Saturday night last; the gambling apparatus, &c., secured, and eleven arrests made, including the alleged proprietor. The charges were promptly on hand, but none of them seemed to want a hearing, and Patch and Armstrong, who were included in the information with Rafferty as being common gamblers, gave bail for their appearance at court. Rafferty also gave bail. The balance of the offenders were discharged or released. The Mayor urged the police to continued exertion in "breaking up" faro banks, and made a request that the citizens furnish all information in their power tending in that direction. He also issued the following order to the police: "And further, the Mayor does hereby order and direct that it shall be the duty of the police officers in the employ of the city to report to this office all cases of gambling houses that may come under their notice, directly or indirectly."

Fire Department Matters.

Wednesday night at 10:20 o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck from box 83, corner of Thirty-eighth and Butler streets, at half-past ten another was struck from box 17, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue; at a little before twelve another was sounded from box 45, corner of Franklin and Logan streets, and at five minutes past two yesterday morning, another came from box 81, corner of Kirkpatrick street and Centre avenue. All of the alarms were false and the police are using their best endeavors to ascertain who gave them. These alarms it is said were struck by those who were dissatisfied with the action of Council in reference to the Fire Department. A precisely similar game was practiced last year when the bill was killed, and we are glad to note that Chief Engineer Hare, and Superintendent Paisley, of the Fire Alarm Telegraph have offered a reward for the detection and arrest of the scoundrels.

The members of the Eagle Fire Company held a meeting on Monday evening, and appointed a committee to present to the City Hall Commissioners the large chandelier which formerly graced the engine house on Fourth avenue, with instructions to have the same put up in the office of the fire alarm telegraph in the new building.

A telegram was received Monday evening at the Fire Alarm office, stating that the Law rence Mine Company had gone out of service on account of the action of Councils in refusing to extend the Point Fire Department, and had disposed of their hose carriage, all of which will, no doubt, delay the passage of the act considerably.

Only two steamers can now be manned in the city, we understand, which may be considered as no fire department at all for such a city as Pittsburgh. Something ought to be speedily consummated.

FRAUD IN A NEW FORM.

How a Coal Hauler Derives Perquisites —He is Caught Up and Discharged.

In these times of peculation and plunder, it seems strange that the class of citizens known as coal haulers, and who are generally accepted as being entirely honest, should be affected; yet the fact is many citizens, as the following will show: A day or two since a driver in the employ of a well known coal firm in this city delivered a load of coal at the residence of a citizen of the Eleventh ward. A ticket, with the number of bushels furnished, was given the lady of the house, and the driver said he was authorized to collect the bill, $2 75 for twenty-five bushels. The lady told him her husband would settle for the coal, that being the usual way of transacting his business with the firm, and the driver departed. When the gentleman called on the firm and acquainted them with the facts, they stated that $2 50 was the price per load, and that the driver had "cribbed" a quarter on every load delivered by him, on which the money ($2 75) was collected. They immediately had him before them, and discharged him. How many families were thus robbed of a quarter of a dollar is not known, neither is it known how many more coal haulers there are practising the same game. Known it is, however, of other little shortcomings, such as throwing off coal at their homes and other places while en route to its destination. Managers of coal-yards cannot watch their employees too closely, if it is their desire to protect the interests of their patrons.

OIL REFINERIES IN POPULOUS DISTRICTS.

Important Decree Affecting the Storage and Distillation of Petroleum.

Preliminary Injunction Against the Citizens' Oil Refining Company.

One week ago we published a report of the argument in the Court of Common Pleas, in equity, before Judge Sterrett, in the case of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company vs. The Citizens Oil Refining Company of Pittsburgh. The application was for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendants from carrying on their business in such a manner as to endanger the safety of the property of the complainants.

Judge Sterrett yesterday rendered a decree, granting the preliminary injunction, and the complainants entered bail in ten thousand dollars for any damages which the defendants may wrongfully sustain in consequence of this proceeding.

As this is the first case in this county, in which the question of the extra hazardous character of the business of oil refining has been raised, and as it effects directly the most important manufacturing interests of the county, we shall set forth the law upon which the decree has been based, and give a brief history of the case for the information of our readers.

WHAT THE SUPREME COURT DECIDED.

At NEW PORT, Juniata County, July Term, 1866, at Philadelphia, a motion was made for an injunction to restrain the owners of a planing mill, which had been destroyed by fire, from rebuilding and using the same, on the ground that it was dangerous to the adjoining property, and a nuisance to the neighborhood. This case (Rhodes vs. Dunbar et al.) is reported in 6th Smith, page 274, and was mainly relied on by both sides in the present action. The bill alleged that the defendants had been the owners of a planing mill on Twenty-first street, near Chestnut; that the work done in the mill was planing boards by steam power, and necessarily produced a large quantity of shavings, chips and sawdust; that the material used was of a most inflammable character, and rendered it dangerous to buildings in the vicinity; that the refuse material was fired to generate steam, and produced larger quantities of smoke and soot, which spread over the neighboring buildings, causing annoyance and discomfort to the neighborhood, and interfering with the washing of clothes; that the running of the machinery produced loud and offensive noises, which created a positive nuisance to the plaintiff and other persons in the neighborhood, and was in a locality unsuitable for such business; that the building was burned in May, 1866, injuring many houses in the neighborhood, and that the defendants (as plaintiff was informed and believed) were about to rebuild. The bill charged that all the above injurious consequences would ensue if the design to rebuild was not enjoined, and prayed for a preliminary injunction to restrain them from re-erecting the building, and using the same for sawing, planing and other purposes which created noise, dust, smoke or soot, which might be annoying or injurious to persons living or owning property in the neighborhood, or in any business which rendered the building hazardous, or liable to fire to an extent that will be hazardous to buildings in the vicinity.

After the hearing, Justice Read granted a preliminary injunction, which answered was subsequently filed, and evidence taken on both sides, when the case was heard in *Banc* (Thompson, C. J., and Justices Strong, Agnew, Read and Sharswood), on February 18, 1868.

The preliminary injunction which had been granted, was set aside. The opinion of a majority of the Court (Thompson, Strong and Read, new), was delivered by the Chief Justice, and was filed March 31, 1868. In this opinion the Court made a distinction between the old (Read and Sharswood dissenting).

In the opinion alluded to, the Court say:

"Grant that the species of property in question is extra hazardous; is subject to fires; this, on the authority of all the cases, would not render it a nuisance. It does not necessarily affect health, comfort, or the ordinary uses and enjoyment of property in the neighborhood. If the business be lawful, and carried on reasonably, it does not interfere with either of these ways with the rights of others, it cannot be a nuisance in fact. It is not declared by any statute, or by any ordinance, to be a nuisance, nor is there any thing in the nature of these ways with the rights of others, it cannot be a nuisance in fact. It is not declared by any statute, or by any ordinance, to be a nuisance, nor is there anything in the nature of the business to indicate that it is. It is not necessarily offensive, dangerous or unwholesome. It is not a question of the degree of danger, but of the character of the business. Is it of such character that it must be pronounced a nuisance per se? Is it one which, in the nature of things, must be a nuisance wherever it is carried on? Is it one which, in the nature of things, must be a nuisance wherever it is carried on? Is it one which, in the nature of things, must be a nuisance wherever it is carried on